WA 670 qE25s 1923
30821360R
NLM 05142397 6
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Edwards, P. G., 1923.

Survey has good data in most of the chapters, but there is not sufficient analysis. For example, too much space is given to the ordinances and regulations regarding water and sewage and not enough discussion as to the actual sanitary conditions of the plants, efficiency, conclusions, criticisms, etc. etc. Ordinances and regulations are very good from a historical standpoint, but the survey should be well proportioned and each item receive its due space and attention.

The vital statistics curves do not show the possibilities which the town evidently offered. A straight line graph means nothing when shown as in this survey, for four towns are used. (See chapter on pp. 69, 69a, 70).

The chapter on "Milk" is very good. Recommendations seem sound. Good photographs.

Edwards

BH
9 H 13.

SANITARY SURVEY

OF THE

TOWN AND CITY

OF

MIDDLETOWN CONNECTICUT

F. G. EDWARDS

1923

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
LIBRARY
JAN 24 1986
Gift
Dept. Preventive Medicine & Hygiene
A 32. S. 1916.1

WA
670
E25s
1923
c.1

ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY
WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

JUN '59

INDEX

INTRODUCTION..... 1
History..... 2
Geography and Geology..... 5
Population..... 13
Organization of the
Board of Health..... 25
Industries and Chamber
of Commerce..... 30
Churches..... 32

WATER..... 33
Watershed and water supply.... 49
Analysis of water..... 50
Ice supply..... 51

SEWAGE..... 52
Sewage and sewage disposal.... 61

GARBAGE REFUSE ASHES..... 62
Garbage disposal..... 65

VITAL STATISTICS..... 66
Death rate..... 68
Infant mortality..... 69

MILK..... 71
Report on one farm..... 83
Report on milk analysis..... 87

Geography and Geology..... 25
Population..... 28
Organization of the
Board of Health..... 29

Management and water supply.... 49
Analysis of water..... 80

..... 92
..... 97

..... 82
Sarcoma disease..... 85

SANITARY NUISANCES..... 89
Report of the Health and Nuisance Committee.....102
Sources of Odors.....105
Dust.....106
Rubbish and General Cleanliness, Empty Lots, Dumps..... 106
Flies..... 107
Rats and Vermin..... 108
Stables and Manure..... 108
Mosquitoes..... 109
Smoke..... 110
Noise..... 110
Piggeries..... 110

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE and HOUSING.... 111
Public Buildings..... 113

INFECTIOUS DISEASES..... 115
Reportable Diseases..... 123
Quarantine..... 123
Disinfection..... 124
Control of Tuberculosis..... 124
Machinery for Combatting Epidemics..... 124
Venereal Diseases..... 125

SCHOOLS..... 126
Town schools..... 126
City schools..... 126
Report of school physician... 127
Report of Medical Department. 129
Report of Dental Clinic..... 129
Some Things to be done in the Future..... 130

Things to be done in

MISCELLANEOUS..... 131
Markets..... 131
Slaughter Houses..... 131
Barber Shops, Hotel kitchens and Restaurants..... 131
Diagnostic Laboratory..... 131
Institutions for Promotion of Health..... 132
Annual Report of Bacteriologist..... 133

SUMMARY..... 137

---//---



Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
Marcus Baker, Topographer in charge.
Triangulation by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Topography by James McCormick and John J. Lincoln.
Surveyed in 1890.

SURVEYED IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

McCormick Lincoln

Scale 1/62500

0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Contour interval 20 feet

Datum is mean sea level

Surveyed 1890, revised 1920.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN

CITY MAP

Showing Streets
Car Lines and
Railroads



THE PRICE & LEE CO.

Publishers

NEW HAVEN, CONN.



MAP OF THE CITY OF MIDDLETOWN.

Copyright by
The Price and Lee Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
1922

WEST LONG HILL
STADDLE HILL
DISTRICT No. 4
FARM HILL
DURANT DISTRICT
DISTRICT No. 2
DISTRICT No. 3
DISTRICT No. 1
SOUTH FARMS
ZOAR
WEST
HENDLEY ST.
MIDDLEFIELD ST.
HILL VIEW ST.
BUTTERNUT ST.
WEST ST.
ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL
SOUTHERN
MIDDLEFIELD ROAD
BABCOCK ST.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
CITY LINE
STEVENS LANE
SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT
FACTORY ST.
WALNUT
GROVE
WESTFIELD ST.
NEWFIELD ST.
AIR LINE R.R.
THOMAS ST.
DUNN ST.
HILL ST.
WASHINGTON ST.
JACKSON ST.
BERLIN
WEST
RIVER
FAIRVIEW AV.
CROSS
KNOWLES AVE.
VINE
PARK ST.
VINE ST.
PINE
FOUNTAIN AVE.
MILES AVE.
BRAINERD AVE.
HOME AVE.
WUNNE WAN JET OR INDIAN HILL CEM
CHAPEL
COLLEGE OF COMMODUS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
OBSERVATORY
WEST LANE
LANE PL.
PARK PL.
WESLEYAN LOCK
WESLEYAN
HIGHLAND AVE.
LAKESIDE AVE.
DURHAM AVE.
FARM HILL ROAD
MUNICIPAL athletic FIELD
FRANKLIN ST.
BIRDSEY SCH
PARK ST.
SCHUYLER AVE.
HUNTING HILL AVE.
AFRICAN CH
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MONUMENT FIELD
GYM.
WYLLYS
WASHINGTON TERRACE
SQ.
PROSPECT ST
PARK PL.
PARK AVE
WOODWARD
GRAND
LIBERTY
HIGH ST.
ERIN ST.
R. CATH CEMETERY
PRIVATE ROAD
CATHERINE
ROBERT AVE
HANCHETT AVE
JOHNSON
STONE AVE
PLEASE AVE.
PORTLAND SILK CO.
MAIN ST.
BERLIN
NOISELESS TYPEWRITER CO.
B. R. & P.
BRANCH
LITTLE RIVER
HALLS AVE
NORTH
ST. JOHN'S R.C. CH.
ST. JOHN'S GER. LUTH. CH.
ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL
ST. PAUL'S GER. LUTH. CH.
ROGERS & HUBBARD BONE
WARWICK ST.
OAK ST.
CHURCH
LOVELAND
HOSE HO.
HOTCHKISS
HIBBARD MFG. CO.
MIDDLETOWN SILVER CO.
HUBBARD ST.
ST. MARY'S R.C. CH.
GLENN PLACE
CHI PSI SOC
A.D. PHI SOC
PSI U SOC
DKE SOC
COURT
PEARL
WILLIAM
HAMLIN ST.
COLLEGE
BALDWIN AV
BROAD
MUSIC HALL AND BDG
PUMP FAC
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
HOSE HO.
FIRE DEPT BLDG
HOTEL
MIDDLETOWN MAIN ELECTRIC R.R.
MORTIMER CEMETERY
WHITMORE PL.
CLOVER PL.
CLINTON AV
WASHINGTON
CHERRY ST.
FERRY
CROSS
CENTRE
COURT
HOTEL
VALLEY LUMBER CO.
FREIGHT DEPOT
DEPOT
VALLEY R.R.
BRIDGE ST.
PORTLAND-ROCKFALL BRIDGE
WILCOX ISLAND PARK
CHANNEL
RIVER
CONNECTICUT
MERIDIAN
SUMNER'S CREEK
MILL ST.
MAIN ST. ELECTRIC R.R.
SOUTH ST.
UNION
HANOVER ST.
WILLIAM
SILK MFG CO
SEW. PARK
OTIS ELEVATOR CO.
PUMP
WATER
I.E. PALMER WARMAN MILLS
SPINNING DEPT.
COAL POCKET
UNION WHF.
ALLISON'S SLIP WORKS
GREENE ST.
SUMNER ST.
CLAY AVE
SILK FAC
FLOWER ST.
W. SILVER
ASYLUM AVE.
SOUGLAS AVE
W. H. CHAPMAN
TAPIA AVE
RUSSELL MFG. CO.
RUSSELL
FOWLER AVE
MAIN ST.
DUNHAM ST.
ST. FRANCIS R.C.CH.
WALL ST.
H.S.CH.
CHESTNUT ST.
WALNUT ST.
OMO MFG CO
HUBBARD AVE.
JOHNSON LANE
MAIN ST.
FISHER ST.
EVERGREEN AVE.
LINDEN ST.
ROBERTS ST.
ALLISON
TRYON ST.
ROAD
HADDAM
BOW LANE
ASYLUM ST.
SILVER ST.
CONN. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
NORTH HOSPITAL
INDUSTRIAL RAILWAY
COAL STORAGE
NEW ENGLAND ENAMELING CO.

Panorama Wesleyan University
Middletown, Conn.

Mailing Card

One Cent
without
writing

Two Cents
with
writing

This card can be rolled instead of folded for mailing.


MIDDLETOWN
CONN.
LINCOLN'S
©1913-HAZEN'S BOOK STORE.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Middletown, which includes within its limits the City of Middletown, is a progressive Connecticut community. It is a center of manufacture and trading, as well as of education.

This survey of the various aspects of the life of the town is designed and executed solely for the purpose of gauging its sanitary efficiency. Whatever comments the author may make are intended to focus attention on the more glaring instances of harmful factors, which, if corrected, would lead to a more secure public health.

Such criticisms as the author may make from time to time are intended to be constructive in nature. The sole object in putting forth these findings is the hope that the factors which make Middletown suffer, by comparison with other places of its size, may be eradicated.

[illegible]

HISTORY

The earliest white settlers came to Middletown about the year 1636. A township, Mahabesek, was formed by the general court of Massachusetts in 1651. In the year 1652 the name of Mahabesek was changed to Middletown. The reason for the selection of this name is not known but it is thought that it was so named after a town in England from which many of the original settlers came.

From the time of its settlement on, the population grew slowly but steadily. In 1703 what was then known as the Upper Houses, now Cromwell, was set off as a separate parish. Later Middlefield, Westfield, and Haddam were likewise split off.

For the first century after its founding the increase in population was slow. There was then nothing to invite rapid immigration. The country was rough, most of it being forest land and the difficulty in bringing even small portions of soil under cultivation was great indeed. The people of that age were self-reliant and because of their strong religious convictions and moral code led a very simple primitive existence.

About the year 1730 commerce with the West Indies was instituted on a fair sized scale. Shipbuilding industry sprang up and the town began to prosper. Grist mills were established along with saw mills. Later, fulling mills came into existence for the dressing of home spun cloth.

Then came wars with King Philip and the French. The

people of Middletown gave generously of their goods and people. Needless to say, many of those who went never returned.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, Middletown had had practically a century and a half of self government. It was then a prosperous town with a large foreign commerce. Aside from mercenary considerations, needless to say, her citizens were among the first to resist encroachments on their liberties already so hardly won.

Many of the records of what was done by the people of Middletown during this great war are lost and scattered. Among those who became prominent thru their services were Colonel R. J. Meigs and General Samuel Holden Parsons.

A probate court was established in 1752, a post-office in 1775, and a customs house in 1834. The New York and Boston Railroad which was chartered in 1846 received hearty support from the people of Middletown who purchased stock and erected a bridge over the Connecticut River to facilitate the building of the road.

A census was taken in 1776 and showed a population of 5,037. Of these, 4,836 were white and 201 negro. Of the males, 588 were enrolled as officers and men in the militia, and 202 in the Continental Army.

In May 1784 like many other towns in Connecticut, Middletown incorporated a part of itself as a city. As it exists today the town of Middletown includes the city of Middletown but the city does not include the town.

During the Civil War Middletown again sent forth her youth. One of her sons, General Samuel H. Mansfield, was killed in action at Antietam.

In the years of reconstruction after the war, the population of Middletown increased from 8,620 to 11,126 in 1870. Of the industries which boomed at this time were the Rockfall Woolen Company, the Sarge Ammunition Works, the Goodyear Rubber Company, and extensive ship building.

In 1868 a state hospital for the insane was established at Middletown. This hospital, which at first accomodated twenty patients, now has in the neighborhood of 1000.

Among the educational institutions of which she may be justly proud are Wesleyan University founded in 1831, and Berkeley Divinity School founded in 1861.

With the passing of wooden ships in commerce, Middletown lost her trade with the West Indies. In its place home manufacture came into being, shipping being done by rail and down the river to New Haven.

Today one finds Middletown a thriving community with up-to-date business, good transportation facilities, good churches, and good schools. There is now a motion on foot to incorporate the town and city as one unit. When this will be realized is doubtful, for there seems to be strong opposition to such a move.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF MIDDLETOWN

As originally founded the town included Chatham, Portland, Cromwell, Middlefield, and a small part of Berlin. As now constituted it is bounded on the north by Berlin, Cromwell, and the Connecticut River, south by Haddam and Durham, west by Middlefield and Meriden, and east by the Connecticut River. Its greatest length is about eleven miles and its average width about four miles. It includes the City of Middletown.

Like many other towns in the northern portion of Middlesex County, its surface is greatly diversified with mountains, hills, and valleys, with but little level land. As in other uneven regions, there are here many streams all of which are affluent to the Connecticut River, and afford excellent water power.

GEOLOGY OF MIDDLETOWN

The geological formations found in the town and city of Middletown are three in number. To the westward is found tinacic sandstone with three trap rock ridges running in a general way north and south. These three ridges are lava deposits which were pushed up through the sandstone. To the eastward is found the pretriacic crystalline rock composed largely of quartz, mica and feldspar. The whole is covered by fluvial deposits.

Higby Mountain, the water-shed, is situated on the middle one of the three trap rock ridges. On the eastern slope it drains into a natural basin which is dammed at one end. Because of the geological formation, the water at the disposal of the city is unusually soft.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 1

Corporate name; corporate powers

All inhabitants of this State, being electors thereof, dwelling within the territorial limits of the corporation heretofore existing under the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen, and Freemen of the City of Middletown", shall forever hereafter remain a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of "The City of Middletown", and by the latter name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, and be a person in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in all suits of what nature soever, and of purchasing, holding, and conveying any estate, real or personal; and may have a common seal, and alter or change the same at pleasure; and shall be vested with, and possess and enjoy, all the lands, tenements, heritaments, and other property and rights of property, which before and at the time of the passage of this act were vested in the said corporation, and they shall also be freemen of said city.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 5

Officers to be elected; power to fill vacancies.

At the annual meeting of said city, which shall be held in the year 1884, and biennially thereafter, the freemen of said city shall choose by ballot a mayor, who shall be the chief executive officer of said city and conservator of the peace therein, and who shall cause to be executed within said city all the by-laws and ordinances thereof, and the laws of this State. The said city shall also, at their annual meeting in the year 1883, and biennally thereafter, choose by ballot a clerk and treasurer, which offices shall be filled by the same person. And the said city shall also, at each annual meeting, choose by ballot two aldermen and six councilmen, all of which officers before mentioned shall be chosen for the period of two years, and until their successors shall have been chosen and qualified. And said city shall further, at each annual meeting, choose by ballot an assessor and a collector, each of whom shall hold office for one year, and until his successor shall have been chosen and qualified. And said city at each annual meeting may fill any vacancy in any of the offices herein mentioned, in the manner prescribed for the unexpired term of the same. All officers of said city other than those above mentioned, except as is hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, shall be chosen or appointed in such manner as shall be prescribed by the

Charter of the City of Middleton.

Section 1

Officers to be elected; power to fill vacancies.

At the annual meeting of said city, which shall be held
on the first [illegible] in [illegible] 1894, and biennially thereafter, the freemen of said
city shall choose by ballot a mayor, who shall be the chief
executive officer of said city and conservator of the peace therein,
and [illegible] cause to be executed within said city all the by-laws
and ordinances thereof, and the laws of this State. The said city
shall also, at their annual meeting in the year 1895, and biennially
thereafter, choose by ballot a clerk and treasurer, which offices
may be filled by the same person. And the said city shall also,
at their [illegible] meeting, choose by ballot two aldermen and six
councilmen, all of which officers before mentioned shall be chosen
for the period of two years, and until their successors shall have
been chosen and qualified. [illegible] be used
[illegible] for one year, who shall be entitled
to be chosen and qualified. And said city at such
[illegible] any vacancy in any of the offices herein
provided. In the event of [illegible] for the unexpired term of the
same. [illegible] of said city from [illegible] annually,
[illegible] be appointed in such manner [illegible] shall be prescribed by

by-laws and ordinances of said city, and shall, unless sooner removed for cause, hold their respective offices until others shall be chosen or appointed and qualified in their stead.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 2

Territorial limits and boundaries

The limits of said City of Middletown shall be, and the same are hereby, defined and established as follows, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Little river or Ferry river, now called Sabethe, thence running in a direction north forty-five degrees east, to the east side of Connecticut river, at high-water mark; thence following said high-water mark southerly along the east bank of said Connecticut river to Bodkin rock, situated at the entrance to the narrows on said river; thence across said Connecticut river in a direction south, thirty degrees west, to high-water mark on the south bank of said river; thence westerly, following the line of high-water mark along the south and west banks of said river to the mouth of Sumner's or Pameacha creek; thence southerly and westerly, as said creek runs, following the main or westerly branch thereof to the mouth of a small stream which flows into said branch from Warwick's ravine, not far below the dam at the north end of the upper Pameacha pond; thence up said small stream to the highway leading to Middlefield, near the south end of High street; thence due west to West river, formerly called Matabesett or Little river; thence northerly and easterly down said West river, as the same runs, to its junction with Little or Sabethe river, in the meadows; thence down said Little

or Sabethe river, as the same runs, to the place of beginning at its mouth, including the waters of said West and Little rivers, Sumner's or Pameacha creek, and Connecticut river, within the preceding limits; the courses of the several lines given above in degrees being their courses or bearings as compared with the true astronomical meridian.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 140

Penalty

Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, or 139 of these ordinances shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense.

129. Times for cleaning filthy places.

130 Householders to report contagious diseases.

131 Change of residence from infected dwellings regulated.

132 Attendance at school prohibited.

133 Traveling in public conveyances prohibited.

134 Size of sleeping rooms.

135 Warnings of contagious diseases to be posted.

136 Quarantine.

138 Convalescence or death to be reported.

139 Funeral regulations.

Population:

The population of Middletown consists of 73.1% native born and 26.9% foreign born whites, with a few scattered negroes. Of the foreign born, the following nationalities are represented according to their number: -

Italian
Polish
Irish
British and Canadian
Swedish
Russian
Jews
Germans

The total population at present is 22,635. In the Town of Middletown about one half of the population, or roughly 10,000, is urban and about 12,00 is suburban or rural. It is but a step from the heart of the city to the mountains or to the farming districts.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 20

The Common Council to be a Board of Health; powers of the same.

The said Common Council shall constitute a board of health in said city, and shall have, and may exercise all power and authority which they shall judge necessary and proper concerning the prevention and spread of disease of any kind, and for the promotion and preservation of health of the inhabitants of said city, may make and cause to be executed all such orders in relation thereto as they shall think proper; and such health committee or committees may be appointed, with such powers in relation thereto as the Common Council shall think proper to delegate to them. And the said Common Council, or the mayor of said city, or any member of any health committee in said city, may cause all putrid or filthy substances of every kind, and all other substances which they or he shall think injurious to the health of the inhabitants of said city, to be removed at the expense of the proprietor or proprietors of the land or buildings upon, in, or in front of which such substances may be, and for that purpose may enter upon or into all lands and buildings of every kind, and all vessels and cellars, and all other places in said city.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 21

Power to build sewers, and assess expense upon persons benefited.

Said Common Council are hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, build, and construct, or cause to be laid out, built, and constructed, drains and common sewers in any part or portion of said City of Middletown, and to assess the expenses thereof, or such part of said expenses as said Common Council shall deem just and reasonable, upon any person or persons who are or may be, in the opinion of said Common Council, in any manner benefited thereby. Whenever said Common Council shall lay out, build, and construct, or cause to be laid out, built and constructed, any drain or common sewer as aforesaid, they may adjust and liquidate the expense thereof, and apportion and assess the same, or such part thereof as they shall deem just and reasonable, upon any person or persons as are or may be, in the opinion of said Common Council, benefited by said drain or common sewer, and shall give notice of the same in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance, and shall make a rate bill thereof, specifying each proprietor's share of such expense, and appoint a collector or collectors to collect such assessments, and pay the same within such time as said Common Council shall limit, and to such person as they shall appoint to receive the same for the purpose of defraying such expense. And said Common Council shall cause such

collector duly to account for the amount of such rate bill, and the mayor or acting mayor of said city shall issue a warrant of distress to such collector, authorizing him to collect such assessment of such proprietor or proprietors. And every such collector shall proceed in the same manner, and have the same powers, and be under the same regulations as the law prescribes in case of collectors of public taxes.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 117

Appointment of City Health Officer

The mayor shall appoint a city health officer in accordance with the provisions of section 2531 of the general statutes as amended by Public Acts of 1905, Chapter 15.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 118

Duties and Powers of City Health Officer

It shall be the duty of the city health officer, at the expense of the city, to cause all matters and things which are or shall be, by the ordinances of this city relating to health, declared to be nuisances or prohibited, to be removed or suppressed and from time to time to report all violations of any such ordinance to the prosecuting attorney, that the same may be prosecuted; and said health officer shall cause the public streets and wharves and landing places to be frequently and carefully inspected and purified from filth and animal and vegetable putrefaction, at the expense of the city; and it shall be the duty of the health officer to inspect, as often as he shall deem necessary, all slaughter houses, tanneries, tallow chandleries, soap boilers, currier's shops or works, tenement houses and other dwellings and all other places in said city, and if he shall find in any place by him visited, filth or putrefaction, or that unsanitary conditions prevail, which in his opinion may prove detrimental to the health of the inhabitants of this city, he shall give orders to the person or persons owning or occupying said place, for the removal or burial of said filth or putrefaction, or for cleaning and purifying said place

in such other way or manner as he may deem advisable; and said health officer is hereby empowered to give orders to the person or persons owning or occupying said shops or places, in relation to the ways and means to be by them used for keeping the same continually cleansed and purified fromfilth and putrefaction and in a sanitary condition, and all orders and directions which shall be given by said health officer as aforsaid shall be in writing under his hand, a duplicate of which the said health officer shall, after delivery of said orders and directions to such person or persons, lodge with the clerk of the city court; and every such person who shall neglect to obey and conform to any of the orders or directions, or any part thereof, so given by said health officer, in conformity to any ordinance of this city, shall be punished, by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and every day that such a person shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order shall constitute a separate offense.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 145

Salary of City Health Officer

The city health officer shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per year, and in addition thereto a fee of fifty cents for issuing each school dertificate.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 139

Funeral Regulations

No person shall allow to be retained, unburied, the dead body of any human being for a longer time than four days, or where death has been caused by cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, small-pox, diphtheria, membraneous croup, or scarlet fever, for a longer time than thirty-six hours after the death of such person, without a permit from the city health officer, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may remain unburied; and when death has been caused by one of the diseases herein mentioned, the body shall immediately thereafter be disinfected or enclosed in a hermetically sealed coffin, which shall not thereafter be opened; and the funeral of such person shall be attended at the house only by the undertaker, his assistants, and persons living in the house where such person died, and by a clergyman, who shall take such precautions as the city health officer may direct. In the removal thereof, for burial or otherwise, the body shall not be carried in a vehicle with other passengers. The bedding, clothing and furniture of the room wherein such person died shall be thoroughly disinfected and otherwise treated as the city health officer may order.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

[illegible]

[illegible]

No person shall allow to be retained, unburied, the body of any human being for a longer time than four days, or whose death has been caused by cholera, yellow fever, typhus [illegible], for a longer time than thirty-six hours after the death of such person, without a permit from the city health officer, which shall specify the length of time during which such body may be unburied; and when death has been caused by one of [illegible] shall not thereafter be opened, nor the remains of such [illegible] be removed at the house only by the undertaker, his [illegible], and persons living in the house where such person shall be attended at the house only by the undertaker, his [illegible], and persons living in the house where such person [illegible] any crime. In the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 141

Complaints to City Health Officer

Any complaint made to the city health officer may be required by him to be in writing, and bear the signature of the complainant.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 143

Delegation of Inspection of Dwellings by City Health Officer

The city health officer may authorize such person or persons as he may deem proper to make inspection, as his deputy or deputies, of the sanitary conditions of tenement houses and dwellings and for such purposes the persons so authorized shall have the same powers to enter houses and premises as the city health officer, provided, however, the inspection made by such persons shall be without expense to the city.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 112

Obligations of Inspector of Dwellings to Duly Enter Offices

The city housing officer may authorize such person or persons as he may deem proper to make inspection, as his deputy or deputies, of the sanitary conditions of tenement houses and dwellings, for such purposes the persons so authorized shall have the same powers to enter houses and premises as the city

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 144

Semi-Annual Inspection Relative to Sanitary Inspection of Property

Semi-annually, once during the spring months and once during the fall months of each year and at such other times as the mayor shall direct, the yards and cellars of every house, barn, and all the floors of every house occupied as a tenement, with three or more tenants; also all the floors of all such houses as the health officer shall direct, within the City of Middletown, shall be inspected by a special police officer to be designated by the mayor and to act under the instructions of the health officer. And it shall be the duty of such inspector to make note of all unsanitary conditions which he shall observe in the course of his inspection, and to report thereon to the health officer, who shall transmit a copy of said report to the mayor, who shall take such action in each case as he shall deem necessary.

Organization of Board of Health:

The Board of Health consists of the mayor of the city as chairman, one alderman, two councilmen, and one physician, the Health Officer.

The salary of the Health Officer is $300 a year plus $0.50 extra for every school certificate he issues.

It so happens that the Health Officer of the city and the Health Officer of the town are one and the same man. The town also pays him a salary of $300 a year and a like fee for each school certificate issued.

The Board of Health as such keeps no records. All data is reported to the city clerk's office for filing. Vital statistics are reported to the town clerk's office, since the town includes the city. The morbidity statistics are reported to the mayor by the Health Officer once a year.

Extract from Health Officer's Report, Town of Middletown, 1920.

During the year the following cases were reported: -

Scarlet fever	7
Typhoid fever	5
Diphtheria	2
Mumps	21
Chicken pox	7
Influenza	17
Whooping cough	35
Lobar pneumonia	2

Fifty-two complaints were received and corrected as far as possible.

The Town schools are in a very sanitary condition.

The general sanitary condition of the town is as good as can be expected where no sewer system exists.

Durham Avenue and the section west of Hunting Hill is in very great need of sewers to stop the pollution of Pameacha Pond. This is a matter which effects all the people of the Town.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas P. Walsh,
Town Health Officer.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas F. Wade,
Town Health Officer.

REPORT OF CITY HEALTH OFFICER 1920

To His Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Middletown.

Gentlemen: During the year 1920 the general health and sanitary condition of the city has been very good. The annual clean-up week from May 3rd to 8th was a great success, and these annual clean-ups help greatly in keeping the city in good sanitary condition.

The following cases were reported during the year:

Mumps	284 cases
Chicken pox	51
Influenza	76
Lobar Pneumonia	5
Diphtheria	12
Scarlet fever	13
Pulmonary tuberculosis	9
Measles	30
Whooping cough	167
Typhoid fever	10
Trachoma	1
Encephalitis lethargica	2

One hundred and eleven complaints were received and looked after.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas P. Walsh, M.D.

City Health Officer.

Extract from Town Health Officer's Report, Town of Middletown, 1921.

During the year the following cases were reported: -

Scarlet fever	12
Diphtheria	11
Chicken pox	1
Whooping cough	16
Typhoid fever	4
Mumps	2
Measles	13

Forty-three complaints were received and corrected as far as possible.

The Town schools were inspected and found to be in a very sanitary condition.

The general sanitary condition of the Town has improved during the past year.

I would again call attention to Durham Avenue, in the vicinity of Pameacha Pond. This section is very much in need of a sewerage system of some kind.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas P. Walsh,
Town Health Officer.

REPORT OF CITY HEALTH OFFICER 1921

To His Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Middletown.

Gentlemen: During the year 1921 the general health of the city has been very good and free from epidemics with the exception of a large number of cases of measles.

The annual clean-up week during the month of May was as usual a great success and proved to be an important factor in keeping the city in good sanitary condition.

The following cases were reported during the year:

Mumps	26
Chicken pox	26
Lobar pneumonia	5
Diphtheria	12
Scarlet fever	13
Pulmonary tuberculosis	7
Whooping cough	31
Typhoid fever	8
Syphilis	2
Measles	207
Gonorrhea	10
Sleeping sickness	1

Seventy-nine complaints were received during the year and looked after.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas P. Walsh, M.D.,

City Health Officer.

NOTICE!

All persons are forbidden, without the permission of the Health Officer, to enter this room from without. No person or thing within said room may go out from the same without permission of the Health Officer.

SCARLET FEVER

. . . 50
. . . 52
. . . 7
. . . 14
. . . 13
. . . 7
. . . 21
. . . 4
. . . 4
. . . 1

DIPHTHERIA

QUARANTINE

ALL PERSONS ARE **FORBIDDEN** ENTERING THIS _____ WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER UNDER PENALTY OF THE LAW.

(Signed) _____

Health Officer.

Industries and Chamber of Commerce:

Middletown has an active Chamber of Commerce, which is compiling all the data of all branches of activity in the city. This organization promises to be of great aid in putting forward much needed reforms.

Among the more important industries in Middletown are the following: -

Textile

Adjustable House Dress Company	House dresses
Burns Lace Manufacturing Company	Lace and lace curtains
Myer and Gross	Cotton goods
Omo Manufacturing Company	Dress shields and specialities
Palmer Company	Cotton yarns
Russel Manufacturing Company	Cotton and silk webbing

Machinery and Hardware

W. H. Chapincourt Company	Saddlery, hardware and bath room fixtures
W. & B. Douglas	Pumps, hydraulic and gas engines
Draper and Hall	Machine tools
Fiske Motor Company	Machine work & gas engines
Werner Hammer Company	Drop forged hammers
Wilcox, Crittendon	Marine hardware
Wolcott Manufacturing Company	Electric washing machines

Printers

Pelton and King

Evening Press

Strong Paper Company

Stewart Printing Company

Other Industries:

Middletown Laundry	
Forrest City Laundry	
Kirby Manufacturing Company	Toys
Elder and Company	Match cases
Noiseless Typewriter Company	Typewriters
N. E. Enameling Company	Enameling and stamper ware
J. O. Smith	Tinware and Japanning
Coles Company	Cereal grinding
Meech and Stoddard	Cereal grinding
Goodrich Rubber Company	Rubber goods

CHAPTER II

WATER

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 66

Board of water commissioners; how constituted and appointed; term of office.

Mayor to act ex-officio in case of equal division in the board.

The board of water commissioners of the City of Middletown shall consist of four members, to be appointed as herein provided. Some time during the month of February in each year, beginning with the year 1883, the mayor of the City of Middletown shall appoint two freemen of said city, who shall not be members of any other department of said city government, to be members of the board of water commissioners for the term of two years from the first Monday of March next succeeding, and until the appointment of their successors. Such appointments by the mayor shall not take effect until they have been approved and confirmed by the Common Council of said City of Middletown, at any regular or special meeting. Said board of water commissioners shal l be non-partisan, and in making the annual appointments the mayor shall appoint one of said commissioners from each of the two leading political parties in said city, and whenever a vacancy shall occur in s aid board by death, resignation or otherwise, the mayor shall fill such vacancy, with the approval of the Common Council of said city, in such manner that the board shall remain equally divided, politically.

Whenever there shall be an equal division of said baord of water commissioners upon any matter pending before it, the mayor of said city, upon notice of such division, shall ex-officio be authorized to act as a member of said board, and be entitled to a vote on such matter pending. The two members of the present board of water commissioners of said city whose terms of office expire on the third Monday of January, 1883, shall hold their offices until the first Monday of March next succeeding said date.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 69

Water works to be property of city. To be maintained by board of water commissioners under direction of Common Council.

Power of Board to provide for water supply.

The water works constructed by the said board of water commissioners in behalf of said city, and all lands and other estate taken or purchased and now held therefor, shall be and remain the property of said city, and shall be forever maintained by the said board of water commissioners under the direction of the Common Council of said city, and in the manner provided by the by-laws or ordinances thereof, for and in behalf of said city, and for the uses and purposes contemplated by the acts mentioned in the preceding section of this act. And for such uses and purposes the said board, in behalf of said city, shall forever hereafter have power and authority to take and convey from the Connecticut River, or form any stream or streams of water or from any spring or springs, any lake, pond, or reservoir of water within the limits of the town of Middletown, or within the limits of any town adjoining said town of Middletown, such supply of water as the necessities and convenience of the inhabitants of said city may require.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 70

Power of Board to take land, etc; to prosecute or defend suits at law or in equity; to prosecute for injury or trespass.

The said board of water commissioners are also empowered with the advice and approval of the Common Council of said city, to take and hold, for and in behalf of said city, any other land necessary for the construction of canals, aqueducts, or other works for conveying or containing water, or for laying pipes or conductors for conveying water into or through said city, or to secure and maintain the said water works or any part thereof; and in general to do any other act necessary or convenient for accomplishing the purposes contemplated by the acts in the sixty-eighth section of this act mentioned; to establish public hydrants, under the direction of said Common Council; to prosecute or defend any suit at law or in equity by the name of The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Middletown, against any person or persons, or corporation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, relative to the performance of any work or labor upon said water works, or the management of the same, or the distribution of the water, or for money due for the use of the water, or for any injury, trespass, or nuisance affecting the water, machinery, pipes, buildings, apparatus, or other things under their superintendence, or for

any improper use of the water or any wasting thereof, or upon any contract or promise made with and to them as water commissioners, or with their predecessors in office; and said board shall be regarded as a corporation for the purpose of suing and being sued.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 76

Distribution and use of Water, and regulation of water rents. Board to make by-laws.

The said board shall regulate the distribution and use of the water from the reservoir of said water works in all places, and prescribe the purposes to which the same may be applied; provided, that whenever said water is to be distributed or conducted through and into public hydrants or sewers, or applied to any public use, such as the extinguishing of fires or watering streets, or other like purposes, said board shall act under the direction of the said Common Council in relation thereto. Said board shall, with the assent of said Common Council, establish scales of prices or terms upon which water shall be furnished, and regulate the time or times of payment, and collect all water rents, and shall faithfully account for the same, which prices or rents when so established shall not be reduced below a fair and reasonable compensation for the use of said water so long as the aggregate of said water rents shall be or by such reduction shall become insufficient to pay the annual expenses of said water works and the interest upon the debt of the city incurred in constructing the same, except by a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters of said city at a city meeting specially called for that purpose. And said board shall make such by-laws or regulations for the

preservation, protection, and management of the said water works as may be deemed advisable, and enforce the same by suitable penalties; and when said by-laws or regulations shall have been approved by said Common Council they shall be of binding validity. And said Common Council may affix suitable fines for the violation of such by-laws or regulations not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense, and all such offences shall be prosecuted by the prosecuting attorney of said city upon his complaint, as in other criminal cases.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 82
Injury to water, works, or appurtenances, how punished.

If any person shall wilfully and maliciously divert or corrupt the water in any part of said water works, or shall wilfully and maliciously divert or corrupt any of the sources of said water, with the intent to impair the usefulness of such sources for the purposes aforesaid, or shall wilfully and maliciously destroy or injure any dam, pipe, aqueduct, conduit, canal, engine, cistern, hydrant, reservoir, machinery, building or other property erected, constructed, used, or designed to be used for the purpose of procuring or keeping a supply of water for said city, whether within said city or elsewhere, every such person so offending, on conviction thereof before the court having jurisdiction of the offense, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail in said City of Middletown, not exceeding one year, or by such fine and imprisonment both; and if either of said offenses shall have been committed within the limits of said city or town of Middletown the city court of said city shall have jurisdiction of the same; and the prosecuting attorney of said city may in such case prosecute the same; and any offender, in either of the cases provided for in this section, shall also be liable to pay treble damages in a civil action brought by said board of water commissioners, through the city attorney of said city, and said fines and said damages recovered in said prose-

cutions and suits as aforsaid, brought by the prosecuting attorney and said city attorney, shall be paid into the treasury of said city for the use of said city.

Section 82

Furnishing water to parties outside of city, regulated.

The said board of water commissioners, by and with the consent of the Common Council, may make contracts to supply any person with water they deem proper, outside the limits of said city along the line of said water works; but said water shall not be supplied to such persons to the detriment of the inhabitants of said city.

An Act Amending the Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 1

Resolved by this Assembly: That the board of water commissioners of the City of Middletown shall have, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act amending the Charter of the City of Middletown, approved June 9, 1899, the same power to make use of the ground or soil under any road, railway, highway, street, private way, lane, or alley within the limits of the town of Middletown, outside said city, as is provided in section seventy-two of the charter of said city, with the same duties and obligations as are provided in said section.

An Act Amending the Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 2

Said charter is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following: Whenever any plan of the board of water commissioners of the City of Middletown for an additional supply of water for said city shall have been approved by the Common Council of said city, said board shall immediately thereupon be empowered to take and hold for and in behalf of said city, any lands or other estate necessary or convenient for the location and construction of reservoirs, dams, canals, aqueducts, or other works for conveying or containing water, or for controlling such portions of the water-shed as may by said board be deemed necessary or convenient for the protection of the water of such reservoirs, or for the layout and construction of roads leading to or about the same, and in general to do any other act necessary or convenient for accomplishing the purposes contemplated by this act.

An Act Amending the Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 2

The use of water from the city mains, by persons outside said city, shall be subject to the rules, regulations and by-laws prescribed by the board of water commissioners; and all rents, due for water furnished to persons outside said city, shall be and remain a lien upon the house, tenement, factory, or other building or lot, wherein or in connection with which such water shall have been furnished to the owner or occupant thereof, in the same manner and under the same conditions as are provided in section seventy-nine of said charter.

An Act Amending the Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 3

The said board may enter in and upon any land or water for the purpose of making surveys, and may agree with the owner or owners of any land, property, or franchise which may be required for executing the powers conferred upon them by this act as to the amount of compensation to be paid to such owner or owners for the same, subject, however, to the approval of the Common Council of said city, and in case of disagreement between said board and owner or owners as to such compensation, or as to the amount of damages which ought to be awarded to any person claiming to be injured in his estate by the doings of said board, or in case any such owner shall be an infant or married woman, or insane, or absent from the state, or unknown, or the owner of an uncertain or contingent interest, either judge of the superior court may, on the application of either party, cause such notice to be given of such application as said judge shall see fit to prescribe, and after proof thereof, may appoint three disinterested persons, not residents of the town or city of Middletown, to examine such property as is to be taken for or damaged by the doings of said commissioners; and they, being duly sworn to a faithful and impartial discharge of their duty, shall estimate the amount of compensation which said owners shall receive, and shall report the same in writing to the clerk of the superior

court for Middlesex County, to be by him recorded. Said judge of the superior court may thereupon confirm the doings of said appraisers, and direct whether said commissioners shall pay the same to said owners, or shall invest or deposit the same in such manner as said judge may prescribe in full compensation for the property acquired or the injury done by said commissioners, and on compliance with the order done by said commissioners may take possession of said property or franchise and appropriate the same to the uses and purposes for which the same shall have been taken.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 15

Sinking Fund for Water Works Bonds.

The common council shall provide a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the water works bonds of said city, to be designated as the water bond sinking fund, and in each municipal year during which any of said bonds shall be outstanding, shall, from the excess of the avails of water rents reported to the common council by the treasurer as provided in section 78 of the charter of said city, and not directed by said common council to be applied to the enlargement of said water works, appropriate for the purpose of said sinking fund, or for payment of water works bonds maturing during the next municipal year, a sum such as, if annually appropriated, would be sufficient to liquidate said bonds at their maturity. All excess over said sum shall be paid into the city treasury.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 214

Penalty for Violation of Rules of Water Commissioners

Every person who shall violate any by-law or regulation made by the board of water commissioners, and approved by the common council, for the preservation, protection, or management of the water works, shall pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, for the use of said city.



View of water shed and Higby Mt. Reservoir.



Causeway across the Higby Mt. Reservoir.



View of water shed and Higby Mt . Reservoir

WATERSHED AND WATER SUPPLY

The City of Middletown has two water supplies; Higby Mountain and Laurel Brook. The former only is used.

Higby Mountain water-shed comprises 2.06 square miles of land, 600 acres of which is owned by the city. The water-shed is the whole east slope of Higby Mountain. It is densely wooded and practically uninhabited.

The reservoir is so situated that the state highway runs across one end of it over a causeway. This is practically the only source of contamination of the water supply.

The reservation owned by the city is carefully laid out and is just as carefully kept in order. The water-shed, reservoir and reservation are very picturesque from the stand-point of scenery and the whole is well adapted for the maintenance of a permanent pure water supply.

Laurel Brook shed is comprised of 1.03 square miles of fairly well populated country. The water from this reservoir is not used for three reasons, namely, because there are so many sources of contamination, because the pressure is so low that a pumping station would be necessary to drive the water into the city, and because the city owns practically none of the water-shed.

The amount of water stored in the Higby Mountain reservoir is 308,000,000 gallons. That stored in Laurel Brook is 217,000,000 gallons.



Chlorinating Plant



View of Higby Mt. Reservoir showing
caretaker's house and chlorinating plant.

In spite of the fact that there is little source for contamination of the Higby supply, the water is chlorinated; 7 pounds of chlorine are used per 1,000,000 gallons.

From the Higby reservoir to the city there is a drop of 379 feet. This gives adequate pressure to the water system with no need for a pumping station.

The entire City of Middletown, comprising 25000 services, is supplied by city water. In addition there are several residences in the town which are supplied by city water. The Town of Middletown, except as above stated,is supplied by private wells.

The city water is analyzed monthly at the State Laboratory in New Haven.

Analysis of water from Higby Reservoir, City of Middletown: -

Color - clear Odor - peaty Turbidity 5.0

Solids, volatile	16
Solids, fixed	60
Total solids	76

Effect of heating - charred

Free NH_3	.018
Albuminoid NH_3	.150
Nitrites	.000
Nitrates	.00

Oxygen consumed on 30 minutes boiling - 5.4

Chlorides	3.4	Normal	2.5
Alkalinity			20.
Hardness, as $CaCO_3$			28.
Bacteria, 24 hrs. per c.c.			16.
Gas - lactose broth 0.1 c.c.			0
10 c.c.			0.0,10,10,00



Ice house on Pameacho Pond. Residences with privies on the banks.



Showing a privy on the bank of Pameacho Pond near the ice house.

ICE SUPPLY

The ice supply of Middletown is harvested from three ponds within the limits of the town. Two of these ponds are above reproach, but the third, Pameacha by name, is apparently badly contaminated. The author, in inspecting it, discovered no less than twelve privies draining directly into it from the banks of the pond.

CHAPTER III

SEWAGE

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 22

Repair and alteration of sewers; apportionment and collection of expense of the same.

Said Common Council are hereby empowered at any time to make such alterations and repairs in any drain or common sewer laid, built, and constructed as aforesaid, as in their opinion shall be proper and necessary, and may adjust and liquidate the expenses thereof, and apportion and assess the same upon individuals, and shall give notice of the same, in the same manner as is prescribed in the twenty-first section of this act, in the case of laying out, building, and constructing drains or common sewers; and said assessment shall be collected, accounted for, and paid over in the manner prescribed in said twenty-first section.

Charter of the City of Middletown

Section 24

Building private sewers in streets, and use of same, without permission, prohibited; penalty for violation of same.

No person shall construct any drain or sewer of any kind upon and from any premises in said city, to or upon any highway or street in said city, or use or permit any such drain to be used, or shall use or permit to be used any drain now existing in said city of the description aforesaid, except such as have been heretofore constructed according to law, without in each of said cases permission shall be first had and obtained, as the by-laws and ordinances shall direct, and every person who shall construct any drain or sewer contrary to the provisions of this act shall pay a fine of seven dollars; and every person who shall use, or permit to be used, any drain or sewer contrary to the provisions of this act, shall pay a fine of two dollars for each day in which such drain or sewer is used or permitted to be used as aforesaid. All such offenses shall be prosecuted in the city court under complaint of the prosecuting attorney thereof.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 88

Permission to construct sewers

The permission required by section twenty-four of the charter shall be had and obtained in writing from the the committee on streets and highways countersigned by the city engineer.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 89

Sewer Connections, permits for

No work shall be commenced on the excavation of any street or highway for the purpose of connecting a private drain or sewer with a public sewer, until the written permit granted by the committee on streets and highways shall have been countersigned by the city engineer, or some other person thereto duly authorized by said engineer or committee, and every connection of a private drain or sewer with a public sewer, shall be made at such place and in such manner as the city enginner, or some other person thereto duly authorized by the committee on sewers, shall direct, and such connection made as aforesaid must be left uncovered until the same shall have been by said engineer inspected and approved. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 304

Separate Connections with Sewers

Each building must be separately connected with the street sewer, except when there is more than one building on one lot, when the sewer of the first building may, with the written consent of the sewer committee, be extended to serve the other buildings.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 306

Requirements for Sanitary Sewer

The sanitary sewer from the street line to its junction with the building drain must be of salt glazed tile, or iron pipe, not less than five inches in diameter. It must be laid upon a true water grade, and the hubs so laid that the grade of the pipe shall be uniform and have an even bearing throughout its entire length, with a fall of not less than one-quarter of an inch to the foot, and more when practicable. All joints shall be calked with jute or oakum with calking irons, and uniformly filled with Portland cement, and the joints shall be wiped out when the pipes are laid. Old drains must never be used for new buildings, except by permission of the building inspector.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 319

Water Closets Forbidden in Cellars

Water closets must never be placed in the cellars without special permit from inspector, nor in unventilated rooms or compartments; in every case the room or compartment must be open to the outer air, or be ventilated by an air shaft at least three feet square. In new buildings there shall be at least one water closet for each tenant.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 326

Pan, Hopper and Plunger Closets Prohibited

Pan, hopper, plunger, or offset water closets are prohibited; they will not be allowed under any circumstances.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 331

Penalty

Any person who shall violate any provision of any ordinance in this chapter, for which a special penalty is not provided, or who shall wilfully disobey any written order of the building inspector or of the common council relating to the matters in this chapter contained, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 for each offense.



Sewer disposal plant.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

City System:

The entire city is drained by its own sewage system. The east half of the system drains thru 18 inch pipes into the Connecticut River direct and into Sumner Creek which flows directly into the Connecticut River.

The west half of the system is divided into two parts. The one ends in an Imhoff tank. This is flushed out every two months and the sludge is removed yearly. The other ends in a septic tank which filters the sludge grossly and the fluid part drains thru an 18 inch pipe into Little River which flows directly into the Connecticut River. The odor from this latter tank is objectionable, but since it is in an uninhabited part of town it does not properly constitute a nuisance.

Town System:

One part of town, that known as South Farms, is equipped with a private sewage system which flows directly into the Connecticut River. The remainder of the town is without means of sewage disposal. Here one finds cesspools used extensively.

The sewage from the State Hospital flows down the hillside in an open drain into the Connecticut River. It passes under a road which is extensively used and is a real nuisance because of its odor.

CHAPTER IV

GARBAGE REFUSE ASHES

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 70

Garbage, Ashes, and Rubbish

No waste paper, old clothing, bedding, ashes, dirt or store or sidewalk sweepings, vegetable or animal matter, kitchen garbage or refuse or rubbish of any kind shall be thrown on any street or sidewalk in the city, or placed thereon except for the purpose of removal in the manner by the ordinances provided, and for the purpose of such removal all waste paper, old clothing, bedding and refuse or rubbish of a like nature shall be fastened by securely tying in bundles or otherwise, or placed in suitable vessels in such manner that the same cannot be scattered by the wind, and all ashes, dirt, sweepings, vegetable or animal matter, kitchen garbage and refuse or rubbish of a similar nature shall be placed in suitable vessels, which, when vegetable or animal matter or kitchen garbage is placed in the same, shall be properly covered.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 71

Ashes and Rubbish to be removed by the Street Commissioner.

It shall be the duty of the street commissioner to cause to be removed said ashes, store sweepings, and rubbish, so put and deposited, free to parties so depositing them, whenever it shall be necessary and proper for the same to be removed, or with the approval of the common council, he may contract with responsible parties for the removal of the same under his direction.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 72

Garbage, Removal of

Any person residing or doing business on any street in said city may deposit rubbish, ashes, vegetable and other matter, in boxes or other suitable receptacles, by the sidewalk in front of their stores or dwellings, on such days and at such times as shall be designated by the common council, and in such manner as shall be provided by the ordinances, so that the same can be conveniently removed by the street commissioner; and any person who shall deposit, place, or suffer any ashes, rubbish or filth whatever in any of the streets aforesaid, except as above provided, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than ten dollars.



City dump at a distance



City dump showing garbage, refuse
and ashes all dumped together.
Close-up.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Within the corporate limits of the city, garbage, refuse and ashes are collected twice a week except on Main Street, where it is collected daily. Garbage, refuse and ashes are put in one receptacle and carried away all mixed together, and are disposed of by being dumped in a vacant lot which drains into Summer Creek.

This dump is just a stone's throw from the main street of the city, and is just across Summer Creek from the Middlesex Hospital. Naturally enough, it is a vile-smelling place and a great breeding place for flies. There were no evidences of its having been burnt over recently. It must be delightful to be a patient in the hospital and have the gentle zephyrs waft into your room the stench of the city's garbage dump.

CHAPTER V.

VITAL STATISTICS

1. Name of Groom

2. Age 3. Color

4. Occupation

5. Birthplace

6. Residence

7. 1st, 2nd or 3rd marriage

8. Name of Father

9. Maiden name of Mother

1. Bride's Name

2. Age 3. Color

4. Occupation

5. Birthplace

6. Residence

7. 1st, 2nd or 3rd marriage

8. Name of Father

9. Maiden name of Mother

Signature

Official Capacity

Address

Write plainly with black unfading ink. This is a permanent record. Every item of information should be carefully supplied.

Form S-3

State of Connecticut — Bureau of Vital Statistics

Marriage License

Town of [illegible]

	Groom	Bride
1.	Name: James [illegible]	Name: [illegible]
2.	Age: 25	Age: 22
3.	Color: white	Color: white
4.	Occupation: lawyer	Occupation: student
5.	Birthplace: Town: Danbury; State or Country: Conn.	Birthplace: Town: Middletown; State or Country: Conn.
6.	His Residence: 4 Putnam street	Her Residence: 76 Cottage [illegible]
7.	Single / Widower / Divorced — 2d-3d Marriage: single	Single / Widow / Divorced — 2d-3d Marriage: three
8.	Name of Father: James M. [illegible]	Name of Father: Frank Jay [illegible]
9.	Maiden name of Mother: Fanny F. Bow[illegible]	Maiden name of Mother: Frances E. Gay.

I James [illegible], one of the persons named in this Marriage License, do solemnly swear that the statements therein are true.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of July 1922

Signed James [illegible]

Notary P[illegible] Registrar

This Certifies, that the above-named parties have complied with the laws of Connecticut relating to marriage license, and any person authorized to celebrate marriage may join the above-named in marriage within the town of [illegible]

Dated July 31 1922 Attest: James [illegible] Registrar

Marriage Certificate

I hereby Certify that Mr. [illegible] and M[illegible], the above-named parties, were legally joined in marriage by me at [illegible] Town this [illegible] day of [illegible] 192[illegible]

Signed [illegible]

Address [illegible] Official Capacity [illegible]

CONSENT OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN

To be filled in when either party is a minor*

....., *Conn., this* ..... *day of* ..... 192.....

I do hereby give my consent for the marriage of .....

my son, to .....

.....

....., *Conn., this* ..... *day of* ..... 192.....

I do hereby give my consent for the marriage of .....

my daughter, to .....

.....

CONSENT OF FIRST SELECTMAN

To be filled in when either party is less than sixteen years of age.*

....., *Conn., this* ..... *day of* ..... 192.....

I do hereby give my consent for the marriage of .....

to .....

*Pasters may be attached

..... *First Selectman*

TO CLERGYMEN AND MAGISTRATES

Any person solemnizing a marriage under this license *in any other town than that in which it was issued, or joining any persons in marriage* without having first received a certificate of license, is liable to a fine not exceeding **Five Hundred Dollars,** or imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding **one year** or both fine and imprisonment.

This certificate, duly signed, must be returned to the Registrar, *by the person who joins the parties in marriage,* **within the first week of the month next succeeding such marriage, under penalty of Ten Dollars for neglect.**

TO REGISTRARS

If neither of such persons seeking a marriage license is a resident of the town in which the marriage is to be celebrated the registrar shall not issue his certificate until the **fifth day following** except as provided by statute.

This Certificate received for record this ..... *day of* 192

.....*Registrar*

1. Name

2. Sex

3. Birthplace

4. Date of Birth

5. Name of Father

6. Age years

7. Color

8. Residence of Father

9. Birthplace of Father

10. Occupation

11. Maiden name of Mother

12. Age years

13. Color

14. Residence of Mother

15. Birthplace of Mother

16. Number of Child of Mother

17. Remarks

NOTE—If child is born out of wedlock so indicate on the Certificate by the symbol—"O. W."

Write plainly with black, unfading Ink. This is a permanent record. Every item of information should be carefully supplied.

Form S-2

State of Connecticut

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Certificate of Birth

1. Name of Child [illegible] Including Surname 2. Sex [illegible]

3. Place of Birth—Town [illegible] No. [illegible] Street, Locality or Hospital*

4. Date of Birth April day of 30 19 23

5. Full name of Father [illegible]

6. Age of Father 26 years

7. Color of Father white

8. Residence of Father—Town [illegible] State or Country Conn

9. Birthplace of Father—Town [illegible] State or Country Conn

10. Occupation of Father [illegible]

*If birth occurred in a hospital give the street address or locality in which the FATHER resides (on line below).

11. Maiden name of Mother [illegible]

12. Age of Mother 23 years

13. Color of Mother white

14. Residence of Mother—Town [illegible] State or Country Conn

15. Birthplace of Mother—Town [illegible] State or Country Conn

16. Number of Child of Mother first 16A. Number living one

17. Remarks

If twin so state—See "Note" on stub

I certify the above from the best information I can obtain.

Dated April 3 19 23

Name [illegible]

Attending Physician
Physician or Midwife

Address [illegible]

(OVER)

IMPORTANT

Birth Certificates should be *complete* and *accurate*.

The Law demands *complete* and *accurate* certificates.

Your patients expect you to file *complete* and *accurate* certificates.

Make THIS certificate *complete* and *accurate*.

For Stillbirths use BLUE blanks ONLY.

TEN DOLLARS is the penalty for neglect to file a Birth Certificate within Ten days after the birth.

REGISTRARS accepting incomplete Certificates are required to secure the additional information necessary to complete, and to *transmit the same to the Superintendent of Vital Statistics* at Hartford.

This Certificate received for record on the.....day of.....19

.....*Registrar.*

1. Name of deceased
2. Primary cause of death
3. Duration of disease
4. Secondary cause of death
5. Duration of disease

1. Name of Deceased
2. Place of Death
3. No. of families in house
4. Legal Residence
5. Occupation
6. Single, widowed, married or divorced
7. If wife or widow, of whom
8. Date of death
9. Date of birth
10. Age
11. Sex 12. Color
13. Birthplace
14. Father's name
15. Father's birthplace
16. Mother's name
17. Mother's birthplace
18. Place of burial
19. Name of informant
20. Was body embalmed

WRITE PLAINLY, WITH BLACK UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIAN should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

Form S-4

State of Connecticut

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Medical Certificate of Death

1. Full name of deceased John Raymond Mowery
2. Primary cause of death Tuberculosis 3. Duration 12 0 days
4. Secondary or contributory [illegible] 5. Duration 4 days

Remarks

I certify that I attended the deceased in h[illegible] last illness, and that the cause of death was as above stated.

*See other side

Signature [illegible] M.D.

Capacity in which he signs

Dated July 18 1922 Address [illegible]

Undertaker's Certificate

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL

1. Full name of deceased
2. Place of death—Town No. Street, Ward
(If death occurred in hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
3. Number of families in house
4. Residence at time of death
Town State or Country
5. Occupation
6. Condition (state whether single, married, divorced or widowed)
7. If wife or widow, give name of husband
8. Date of death—year, month, day
9. Date of birth—year, month, day
10. Age years, months, days
11. Sex
12. Color
13. Birthplace—Town State or Country
14. Father's name in full
15. Father's birthplace—Town State or Country
16. Mother's maiden name
17. Mother's birthplace—Town State or Country
18. Place of burial Cemetery
19. Name of informant Address
20. Was body embalmed If so, name of embalmer License No.

Signature of Undertaker (or person in charge) Address

1. Name of deceased
2. Primary cause of death
3. Duration of disease
4. Secondary cause of death
5. Duration of disease

1. Name of Deceased
2. Place of Death
3. No. of families in house
4. Legal Residence
5. Occupation
6. Single, widowed, married or divorced
7. If wife or widow, of whom
8. Date of death
9. Date of birth
10. Age
11. Sex 12. Color
13. Birthplace
14. Father's name
15. Father's birthplace
16. Mother's name
17. Mother's birthplace
18. Place of burial
19. Name of informant
20. Was body embalmed

WRITE PLAINLY, WITH BLACK UNFADING INK——THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIAN should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

Form S-4

State of Connecticut

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Medical Certificate of Death

1. Full name of deceased John Raymond Mawney
2. Primary cause of death T. bronchitis 3. Duration 12 days
4. Secondary or contributory influenza 5. Duration 4 days

Remarks

I certify that I attended the deceased in h... last illness, and that the cause of death was as above stated.

*See other side

Signature Jay J. Emmett, M.D.
Capacity in which he signs

Dated July 18 1922 Address [illegible]

Undertaker's Certificate

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL

1. Full name of deceased
2. Place of death—Town No. Street, Ward
(If death occurred in hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
3. Number of families in house
4. Residence at time of death
Town State or Country
5. Occupation *
6. Condition (state whether single, married, divorced or widowed)
7. If wife or widow, give name of husband
8. Date of death—year, month, day
9. Date of birth—year, month, day
10. Age years, months, days
11. Sex
12. Color
13. Birthplace—Town State or Country
14. Father's name in full
15. Father's birthplace—Town State or Country
16. Mother's maiden name
17. Mother's birthplace—Town State or Country
18. Place of burial Cemetery
19. Name of informant Address
20. Was body embalmed If so, name of embalmer License No.

Signature of Undertaker (or person in charge) Address

IMPORTANT

Extract from Sec. 20 of the General Statutes as amended by chapter 45 of the Public Laws of 1919

The Law Concerning Death Certificates

STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH. Every physician and in attendance upon a person in his last sickness, *within twenty-four hours after the death of such person,* or a medical examiner, in cases of which he has cognizance after he has prepared to make his report, shall make out a certificate upon a blank furnished by the State Department of Health, stating the full name of the deceased, the disease of which he died, or the cause of death, defined so that such death can be *classified under the International List of Causes of Death;* and the duration of disease if known, and said *physician shall provide that such certificate may be obtained at his office upon application therefor.* A certificate of death which does not define the disease or other cause of death as herein provided, shall not be deemed sufficient upon which to issue a burial or removal permit, and such certificate shall be returned to the physician who made it for the proper correction and definition, *unless specifically stated therein* that the cause of death is not obtainable.

EXAMPLES

Causes of Death		Occupations	
Not Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Heart Failure	Myocarditis	Salesman	Shoe Salesman
Pneumonia	Lobar-Pneumonia	Engineer	Locomotive Engineer
Cancer	Cancer of Liver	Clerk	Time Clerk
Convulsions	Convulsions—Simple Meningitis	Factory Employee	Wool Weaver
Septicaemia	Septicaemia—Miscarriage	R. R. Employee	Track Walker
Fracture of Skull	Fracture of Skull—Auto Accident	Retired	Retired Druggist

This Certificate received for record on the.....day of.....19.....

.....Registrar

Place of Burial .....

VITAL STATISTICS.

Since the Town of Middletown includes the City of Middletown, but the city does not include the town, it becomes evident that the matter of compiling vital statistics is not an easy task. It is hopeless to try to get separate statistics for the city or that part of the town outside the city, since all the vital statistics are kept in the office of the Town Clerk.

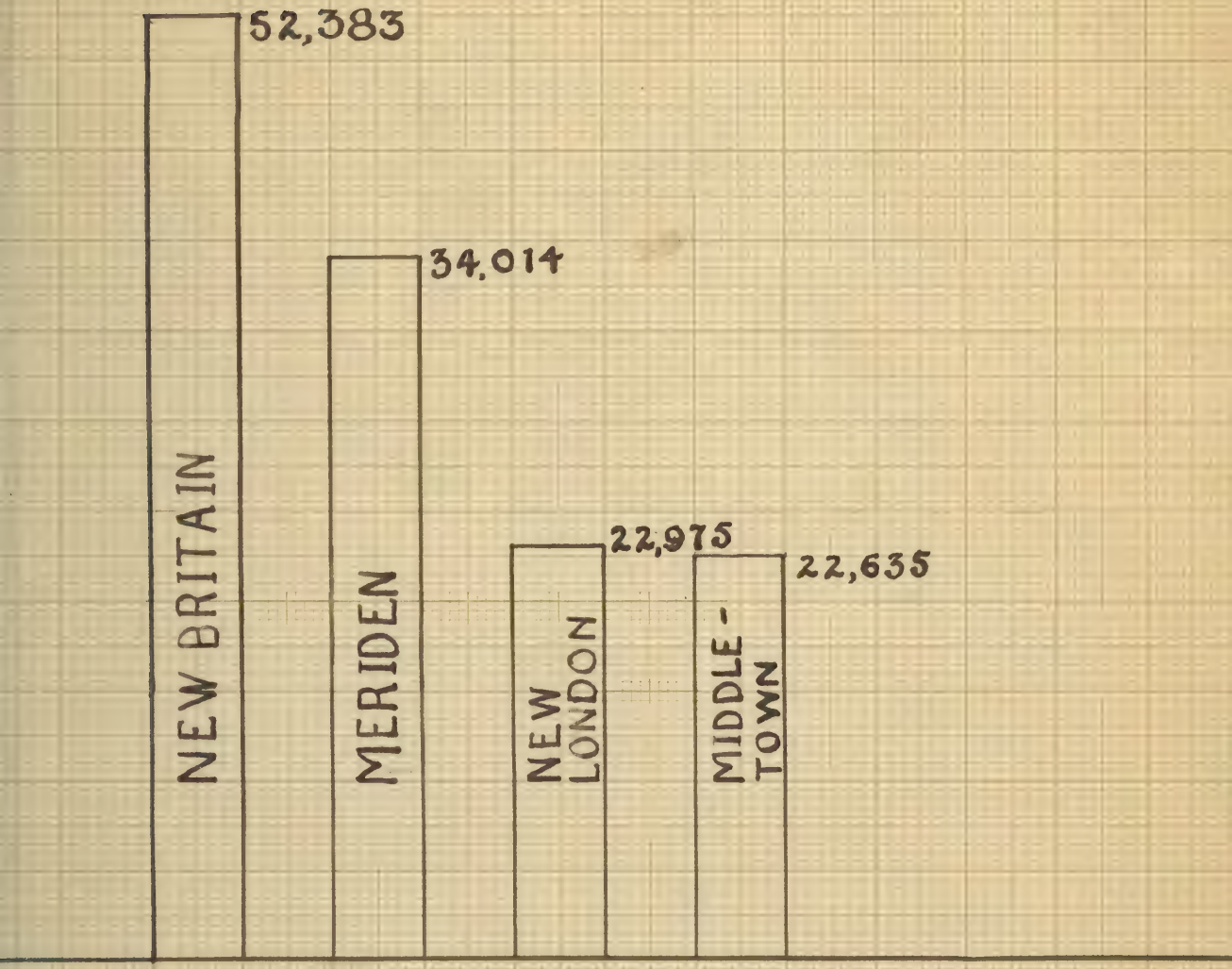
Therefore the statistics represented on the succeeding charts are not guaranteed to be absolutely accurate, but they are as accurate as it is possible to obtain under the prevailing method of recording. There is another factor which influences the trend of vital statistics in Middletown, namely, that the non-residents' deaths at the State Hospital for the Insane and at the Middlesex County Hospital are included along with the resident deaths on the record books.

An endeavor was made to separate out the non-residents and to compile the following charts on rock bottom data. Thus, in 1921, out of a total number of 470 deaths occurring in Middletown, 236 were non-residents and of this number 181 died at the State Hospital and 55 died at the Middlesex Hospital. In addition, 16 citizens of Middletown died away from home, consequently the total resident deaths were 250

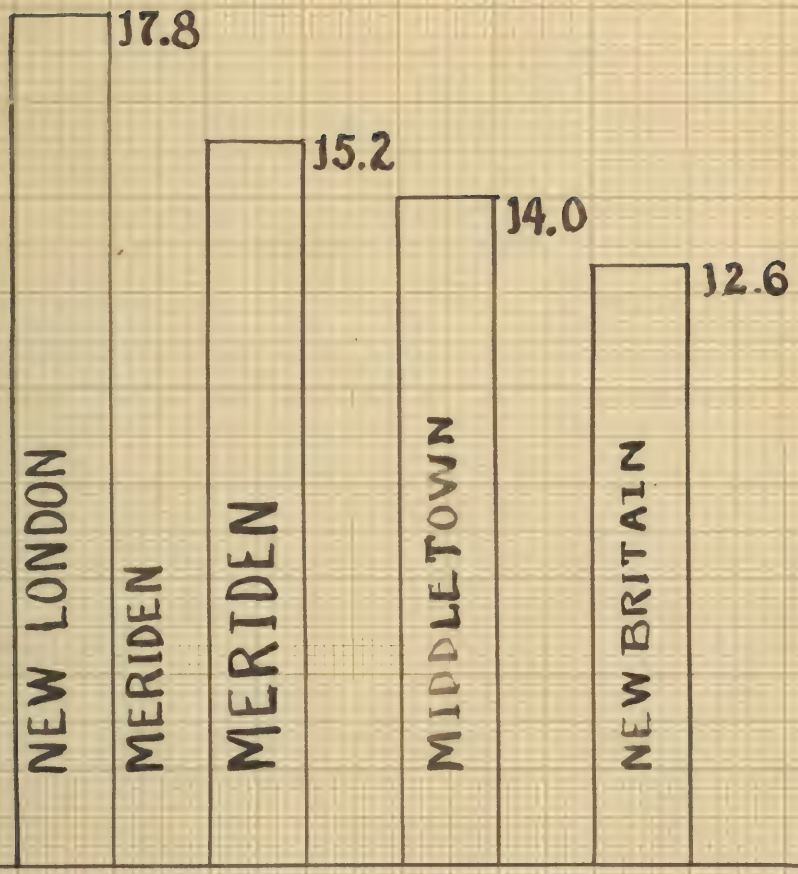
for the year 1921. This would make the death rate per 1000 for all causes for 1921, 11.4.

At the time of this survey the figures for 1922 were not available, consequently the figures on which the charts are based are taken over a ten year period, 1911 - 1920. These figures are contrasted with figures over the same period for Meriden, New London, and New Britain.

Comparative Size of Cities in Same General Region as Middletown, Conn.

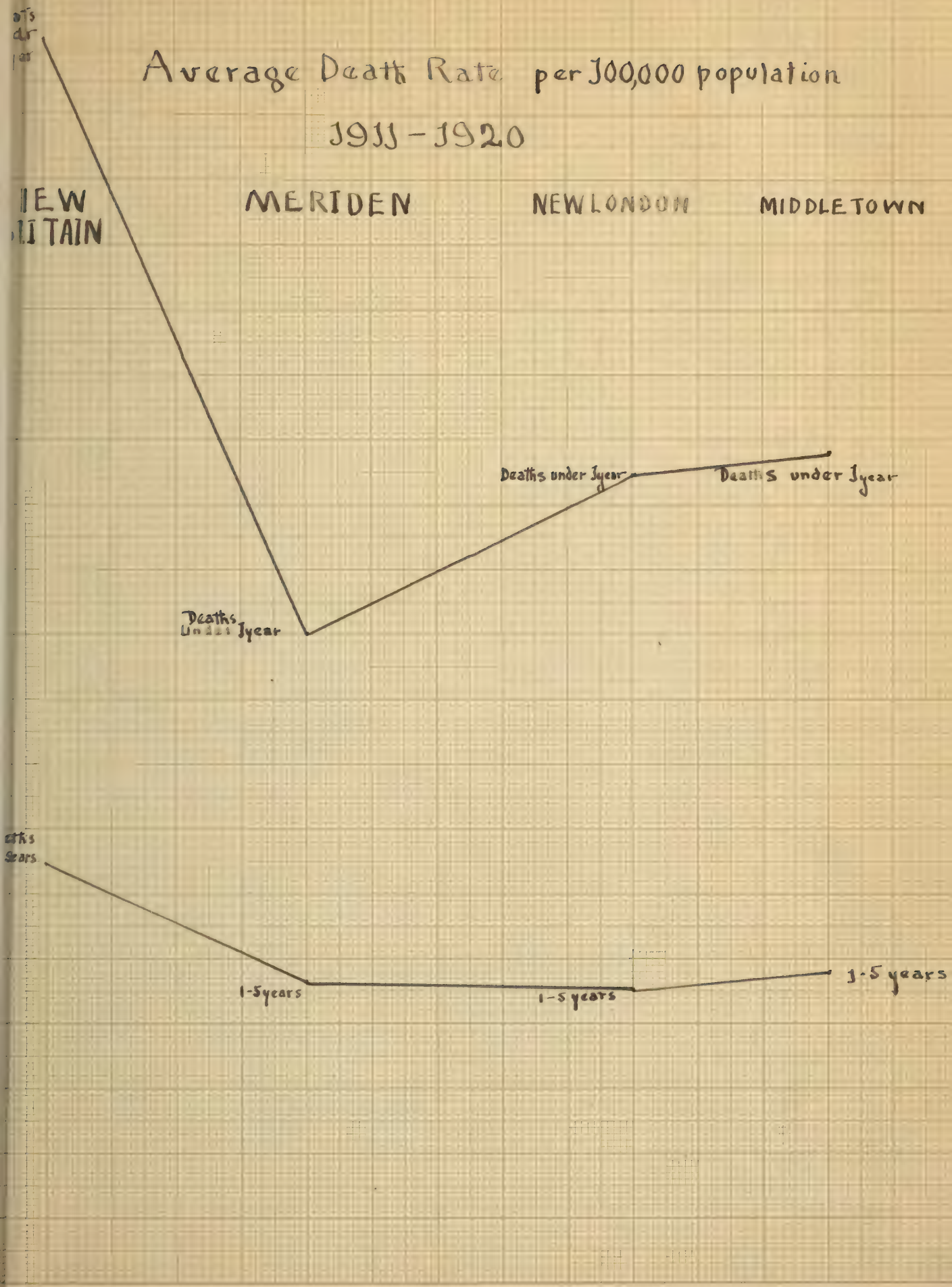


Comparative Average Death Rate
All Causes 1911-1920
Per 1,000 Population



Average Death Rate per 100,000 population

1911 - 1920



Average Death Rate per 100,000 population

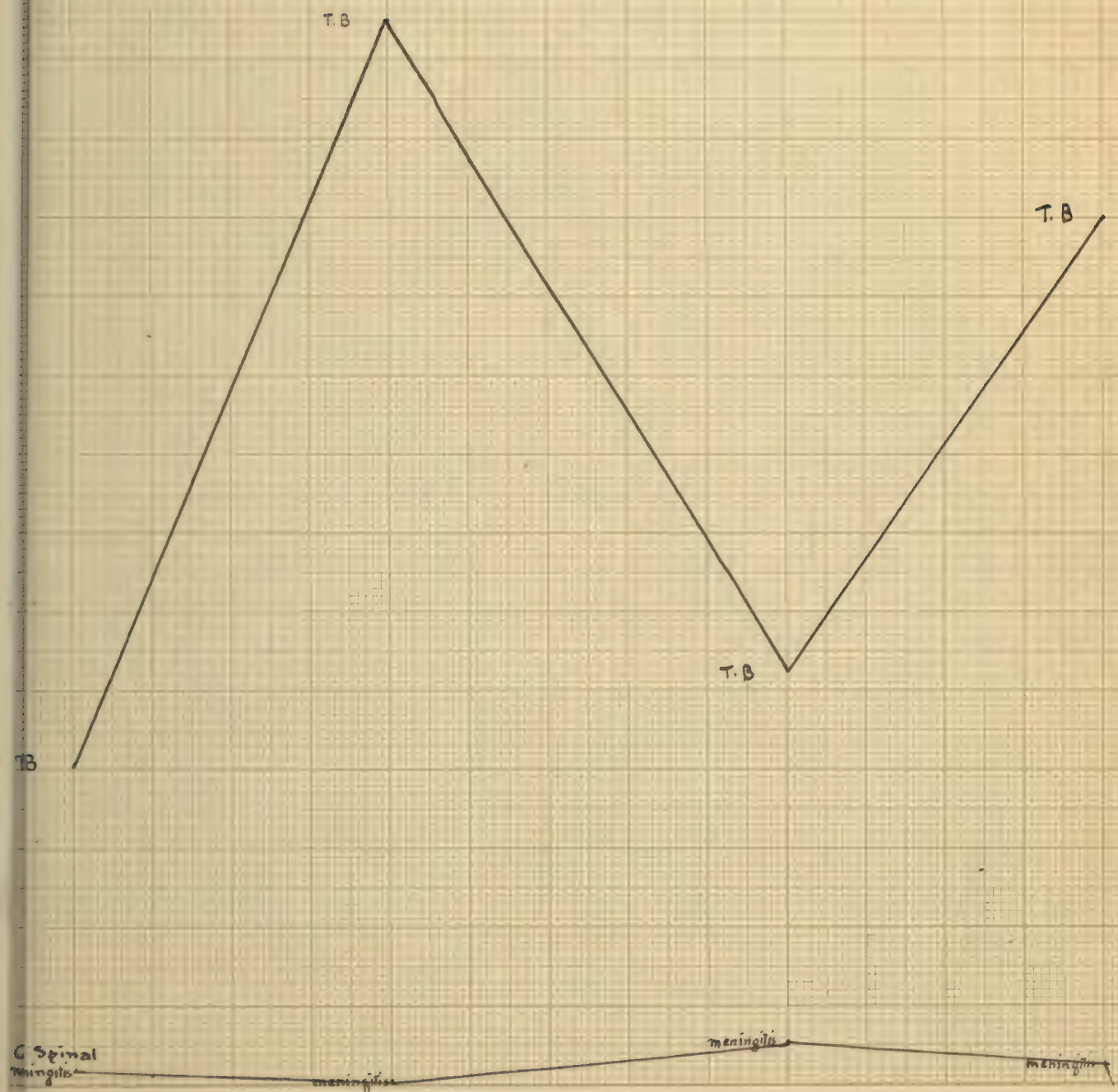
1911 - 1920

NEW BRITAIN

MERIDEN

NEW LONDON

MIDDLETOWN



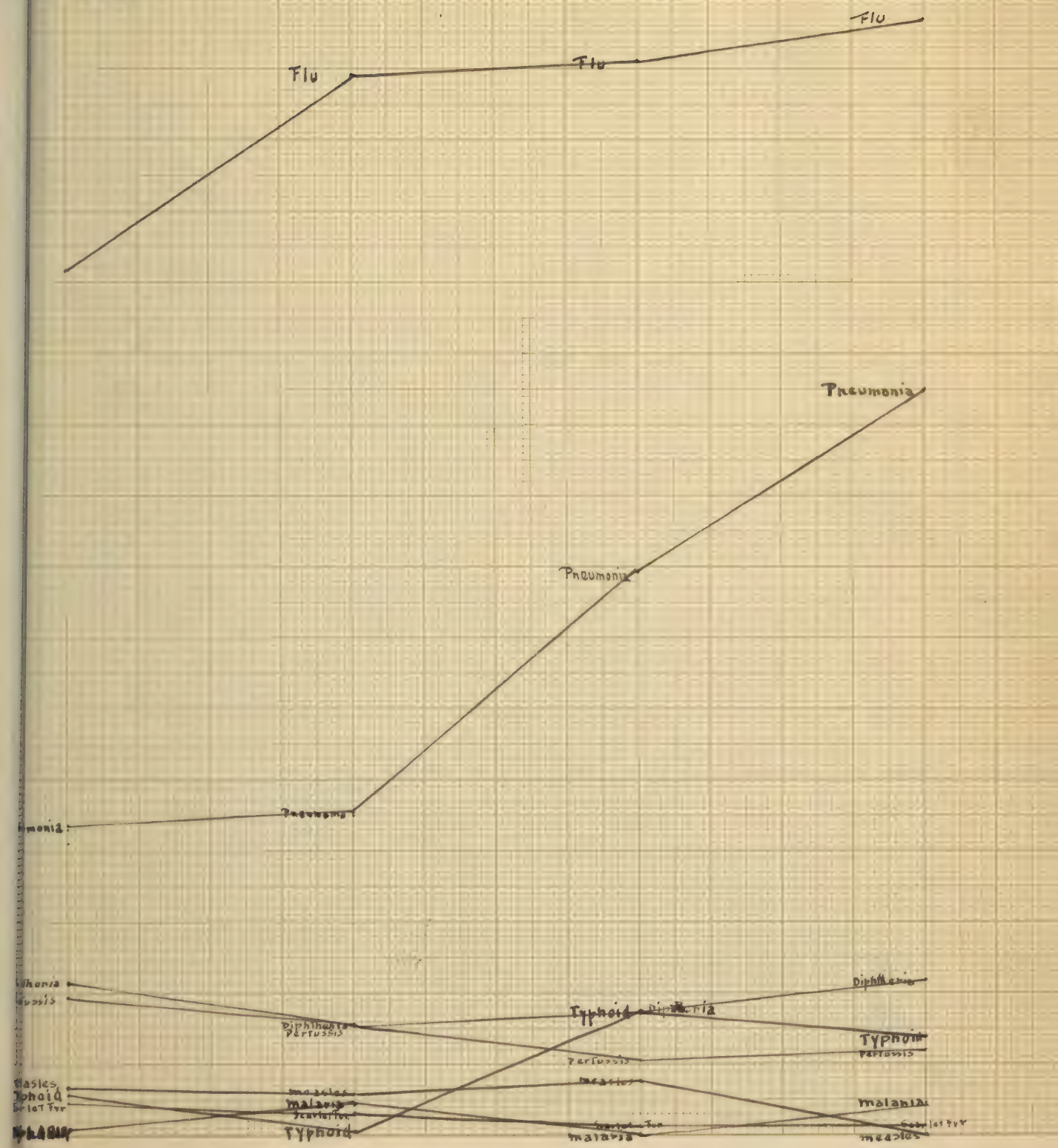
Average Death Rate per 100,000 population
1911 - 1920

EW
RITAIN

MERIDEN

NEW LONDON

MIDDLETOWN



CHAPTER VI

MILK

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 146

Milk Inspector, Appointment and Duties

The mayor shall annually in the month of February, with the approval of the common council, appoint a competent person to act as milk inspector, whose powers and duties shall be such as defined by the statute laws of Connecticut, and as herein stated.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 151

Salary of Milk Inspector

The milk inspector shall receive as full compensation for his services the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per year.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 147

Collection of Samples of Milk

As often as once in every two weeks during the months of June, July, August, and September, and as often as once during every three weeks of the other months of the year, said milk inspector shall collect samples of milk and cream from every person selling or offering milk or cream for sale within the limits of the City of Middletown, and shall deliver samples so collected to the state laboratory for examination. The days when samples shall be so collected may be fixed by the city health officer. The results of such inspection shall be placed on file in the city clerk's office, and shall be open to examination by the public.

Section 147

Adulteration of Samples of Milk

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 148

Complaints and Reports by Milk Inspector

Said milk inspector shall make complaint of all violations of the statute laws of Connecticut relating to the adulteration, inspection and sale of milk, and of the ordinances of the City of Middletown relating thereto to the prosecuting attorney for the City of Middletown, and report thereof to the city health officer.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 149

Conditions as to Cleanliness to be Reported to City Health Officer

Said milk inspector shall report to the city health officer the conditions in respect to the cleanliness that he shall find to prevail in buildings and places where animals producing milk to be sold in the City of Middletown are kept, and the conditions of the dairies and other places where milk or cream is kept, handled or sold, or to be handled or sold, in said city, also report to the health officer the conditions of animals producing milk and methods used in cleaning cans, bottles and other receptacles in which such milk or cream is kept.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 150

Unhealthful Conditions to Be Reported to Common Council

If in any case or cases the conditions or methods found to prevail in any of the foregoing respects shall be such as, in the opinion of the city health officer, to render the milk or cream coming from such animal or places unhealthful or unwholesome, the city health officer shall notify the owner of such animals or places or manager thereof, and if there is nat forthwith such an improvement in the said conditions and methods as shall, in the opinion of the city health officer, render such milk or cream healthful or wholesome, he shall make a full report of conditions and methods found to prevail together with the name of the owner or the manager of such places to the common council of the city, who shall take such action as the circumstances warrant.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 150

Unsafe Conditions to Be Reported to Common Council

If in any case or cases the conditions or methods

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 152

Registration of Milk Dealers

No person shall sell milk or cream within the limits of the City of Middletown, except such as shall register their names, residences and numbers in a book kept for that purpose at the office of the city clerk. Such registration shall be made annually in January in each year and at any time thereafter, previous to any sale of milk or cream by the applicant therefor, and shall be good until the succeeding February 1st in each year.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 153

Adulteration of Skimmed Milk

No person shall sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, within the limits of the City of Middletown, any skimmed milk diluted with water or adulterated by the addition of any foreign substance. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed ten dollars.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 154

Display of Register Number

Every person selling or offering milk or cream for sale within the limits of the City of Middletown, shall cause his register number together with the words "Milk Register No." to be displayed in a conspicuous place on the outer side of every wagon, cart or conveyance from which, and in every store or room in which milk or cream is being sold or offered for sale. The register number shall be in figures the height of which shall be at least four inches, and the words "Milk Register No." shall be in letters at least two inches in height.

Ordinances of the City of Middleton.

Display of Number

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 155

Penalty for Failure to Register

Every person who shall sell milk or cream within the limits of the City of Middletown without registering the name and residence as herein prescribed, or shall fail to display his registry number as herein prescribed, or shall obstruct the milk inspector in the discharge of his duties, shall pay a fine not to exceed ten dollars for each offense, for the use of the city.

MILK.

Middletown is well off as regards its milk supply. There is an adequate amount of high grade, rigidly inspected milk produced in the township. Examination of milk and inspection of dairies is carried on the year round, twice a month in June, July, August and September, and once a month the rest of the year.

During the past two years a sort of competition has been going on among the milk producers of the township to see who can maintain the highest standard. Monthly examinations of samples are carried out by the city bacteriologist and the results and grades of the milk are published in the Middletown Press so that the public may know which dealer is the safest to patronize.

The Milk Inspector of the city makes regular inspection tours to the dairy farms which he grades according to the accepted scale. The reports of his inspections are filed with the City Clerk and are also published in the Middletown Press.

The list of tuberculin tested herds which supply Middletown with milk is as follows: -

-oOo-

The following is an analysis of the milk samples
taken in the borough during the year:-

EQUIPMENT.	SCORE. Perfect.	SCORE. Allowed.
COWS.		
Health	6	6
Apparently in good health	1	
If tested with tuberculin within a year and no tuberculosis is found, or if tested within six months and all reacting animals removed	5	
(If tested within a year and reacting animals are found and removed, 3.)		
Food (clean and wholesome)	1	1
Water (clean and fresh)	1	1
STABLES.		
Location of stable	2	2
Well drained	1	
Free from contaminating surroundings	1	
Construction of stable	4	3
Tight, sound floor and proper gutter	2	
Smooth, tight walls and ceiling	1	
Proper stall, tie and manger	1	
Provision for light: Four sq. ft. of glass per cow	4	3
(Three sq. ft., 3; 2 sq. ft., 2; 1 sq. ft., 1. Deduct for uneven distribution.)		
Bedding	1	0.5
Ventilation	7	4.0
Provision for fresh air, controllable flue system	3	
(Windows hinged at bottom, 1.5; sliding windows, 1; other openings, 0.5.)		
Cubic feet of space per cow, 500 ft	3	
(Less than 500 ft., 2; less than 400 ft., 1; less than 300 ft., 0.)		
Provision for controlling temperature	1	
UTENSILS.		
Construction and condition of utensils	1	1
Water for cleaning	1	1
(Clean, convenient, and abundant.)		
Small-top milking pail	5	5
Milk cooler	1	1
Clean milking suits	1	0
MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.		
Location: Free from contaminating surroundings	1	1
Construction of milk room	3	2
Floor, walls, and ceiling	1	
Light, ventilation, screens	1	
Separate rooms for washing utensils and handling milk	1	1
Facilities for steam	1	0.5
(Hot water, 0.5.)		
Total	40	33.5

METHODS.	SCORE. Perfect.	SCORE. Allowed.
COWS.		
Clean	8	6
(Free from visible dirt, 6.)		
STABLES.		
Cleanliness of stables	6	4
Floor	2	
Walls	1	
Ceiling and ledges	1	
Mangers and partitions	1	
Windows	1	
Stable air at milking time	5	4
Freedom from dust	3	
Freedom from odors	2	
Cleanliness of bedding	1	0.5
Barnyard	2	2
Clean	1	
Well drained	1	
Removal of manure daily to 50 feet from stable	2	2
MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.		
Cleanliness of milk room	3	3
UTENSILS AND MILKING.		
Care and cleanliness of utensils	8	5
Thoroughly washed	2	
Sterilized in steam for 15 minutes	3	
(Placed over steam jet, or scalded with boiling water, 2.)		
Protected from contamination	3	
Cleanliness of milking	9	6
Clean, dry hands	3	
Udders washed and wiped	6	
(Udders cleaned with moist cloth, 4; cleaned with dry cloth or brush at least fifteen minutes before milking, 1.)		
HANDLING THE MILK.		
Cleanliness of attendants in milk room	2	2
Milk removed immediately from stable without pouring from pail	2	2
Cooled immediately after milking each cow	2	0
Cooled below 50° F.	5	4
(51° to 55°, 4; 56° to 60°, 2.)		
Stored below 50° F.	3	2
(51° to 55°, 2; 56° to 60°, 1.)		
Transportation below 50° F.	2	2
(51° to 55°, 1.5; 56° to 60°, 1.)		
(If delivered twice a day, allow perfect score for storage and transportation.)		
Total	60	44.5

Equipment 33.5 + Methods 44.5 = 78 Final Score.

NOTE 1.—If any exceptionally filthy condition is found, particularly dirty utensils, the total score may be further limited.

NOTE 2.—If the water is exposed to dangerous contamination, or there is evidence of the presence of a dangerous disease in animals or attendants, the score shall be 0.

BOARD OF HEALTH

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY FARMS.

SCORE CARD.

Indorsed by the Official Dairy Instructors' Association.

Owner or lessee of farm Wilbur Harris & Sons

P. O. address South Farms, Middletown State Conn.

Total number of cows 21 Number milking 18

Gallons of milk produced daily 40 gallons

Product is sold by producer in families, hotels, restaurants, stores, to Milbrook Dair dealer.

For milk supply of Middletown, Conn.

Permit No. ..... Date of inspection July 25, 1922

REMARKS:

A moderately good dairy farm the owners of which are trying to comply with the regulations demanded for the best dairy farms.

(Signed) .....

Inspector

HOBBS & WARREN PUBLISHERS BOSTON FORM 440-2

Officially Tuberculin Tested

C. M. Bacon.....22 head

P. A. Brainard.....10 "

H. O. Daniels.....33 "

J. E. Daniels.....26 "

C. T. Davis.....20 "

C. J. & M. Harris.....29 "

Wilbur Harris & Son.....31 "

R. Hubbard.....27 "

C. W. Kelsey.....14 "

H. T. Kelsey.....10 "

Long Lane Farm.....25 "

Oak Grove Dairy.....40 "

C. W. Roberts & Son.....20 "

W. H. Roberts.....26 "

Herds once Tested without Reaction.

Pastyka & Josieima.....10 head

Cleveland Stannard..... 6 "

Accredited Herd free from Tuberculosis

E. K. Hubbard..... 5 head



Part of the herd at pasture.
Wilbur Harris & Sons.



Showing part of the herd and pasture
of Wilbur Harris & Sons.

Part of the herd at pasture.
Wilbur Harris & Sons.

The author personally inspected the dairy farm of Wilbur H. Harris & Sons, the score card of which is presented herewith. This farm was found to be managed in a very satisfactory manner.

The cows were tuberculin tested, with no reactions. They were well fed, clean, and kept in clean surroundings and watered with pure clean water.

The cow barn is located underneath the hay barn on the south-east corner of the building. The stall floor is of tightly matched oak plank. The aisles and gutters are of concrete. There are individual mangers and stanchions but no effort is made to divide the barn into separate stalls. There is only about four square feet of light per cow, as nearly as could be calculated. The windows are hinged at the bottom and open outward. There is no means by which the temperature can be regulated. The bedding, which the author saw in the barn, was none too clean at the time.

The milking here is done by hand and the milk pails are of the small-mouthed variety. As soon as each cow is milked the milk is immediately transferred to the storage house where it is poured into large cans which are kept cool by running water. This storage room is concrete with white-washed walls and ceilings. It is well screened and no flies were seen inside.



The dairy barn. Wilbur Harris & Sons.



Manure shed. Wilbur Harris & Sons.

After milking, the utensils are taken to the house where they are carefully washed and scalded with boiling water. At the time of the author's visit, they were being dried in the sunlight on a rack built for that purpose.

The manure is removed from the cow barn twice daily. It is loaded on an overhead cable car and dumped into a concrete pit fifty feet away from the barn. This pit was covered by a roof but was open on all four sides.

The barnyard was immaculately clean; no refuse of any sort was seen anywhere. There were relatively few flies around.

At milking time the attendants wear clean white suits and wash their hands thoroughly before they milk each cow. They wipe off each cow's udder with a damp cloth before milking.

The milk, after being cooled, is shipped twice a day by motor truck to the Millbrook Dairy in the city about a few minutes run from the farm. Here the milk is pasteurized and bottled and delivered to the consumer.

Around Middletown there is but one farm which produces certified milk, that of H. O. Daniels. Since the farm is some distance from the city it was not inspected.

Among the many retail dairies in Middletown the most up-to-date is the Millbrook Dairy. Milk is received here from

After milking, the utensils are taken in the house
and thoroughly washed and sterilized with boiling
water. At the time of the author's visit they were being
taken in the dairy-man's car to their premises.

The dairy is reached from the main main road
by a lane on an average gradient of one in eight
fifty feet long and fifty feet wide. The yard was
surrounded by a roof but was open on all four sides.

The yard was immaculately clean; no refuse of any
kind was seen anywhere. There were relatively few flies
present.

At milking time the attendants wear clean white suits
and wear (and change frequently) rubber boots which are kept
clean. The udder is washed carefully in warmed water and
dried off each cow's udder with a damp cloth before milking.

The milk, which is strained carefully in warmed tanks
by means of the milkmaid pail, is cooled rapidly
the supplied and then bottled. Here the milk is refrigerated
and supplied to the consumer.

Second Milestown there is but one farm which produces
bottled milk, that of H. O. Daniels. Here the farm is more
from the city it was not inspected.

Among the many retail dairies in Middletown the most
noteworthy is the Hillcrest Dairy. Milk is received here from



The Millbrook Dairy Company

MIDDLETOWN,
CONNECTICUT

—

DEPENDABILITY
HIGH GRADE PRODUCTS
THE BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE

—

THE PEOPLE OF MIDDLETOWN AND VICINITY MAY WELL TAKE PRIDE IN THIS MODERN DAIRY PLANT, SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED FOR REAL PUBLIC SERVICE

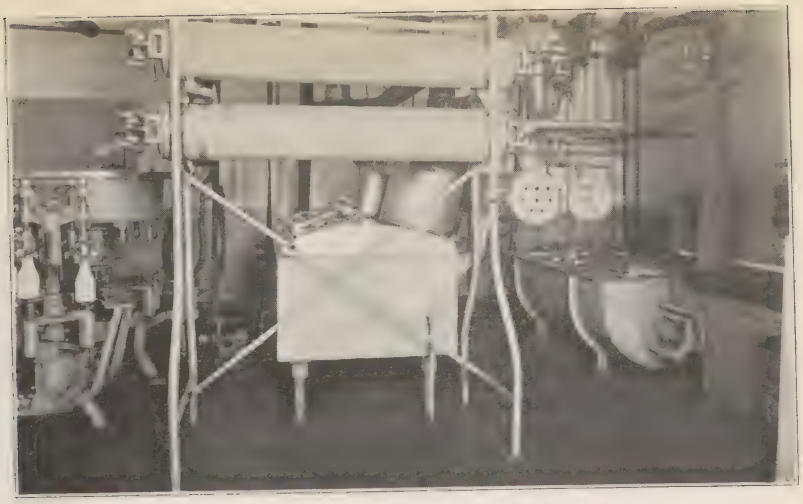
LOCATED CORNER OF BROAD AND WILLIAM STREETS



REAR VIEW OF NEW BUILDING OF THE MILLBROOK DAIRY COMPANY
SHOWING CORNER OF GARAGE







MILK ROOM

HERE THE MILK IS CLARIFIED, PASTEURIZED, AND BOTTLED BY AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. IT IS THEN PLACED IN REFRIGERATING ROOMS TO AWAIT DELIVERY



PART OF THE HAZENHURST HERD OF TUBERCULIN-TESTED GUERNSEY COWS. TABLE CREAM FOR MIDDLETOWN HOMES IS SUPPLIED BY THIS HERD, NUMBERING NEARLY ONE HUNDRED HEAD

the various producers in the neighborhood of Middletown, the largest one being the Hazenhurst Farm, which has a herd of sixty-seven tuberculin tested cows.

Millbrook Dairy now receives milk only from herds which have been tested for tuberculosis by state officials. It is unique in this respect since it is the only dairy in the state that has this requirement.

All the pasteurized milk used in Middletown is produced by Millbrook Dairy. This consistutes about one-half of all the milk consumed in the city.

The local producers bring their milk to Millbrook Dairy in Millbrook's cans. First it is strained into a large tank on the weighing platform, weighed, and then it flows into a large covered collecting tank. From this tank it is pumped to the milk room and run through a clarifier. From the clarifier it flows by gravity into the pasteurizing tanks. The milk then is heated to 130° F. for 30 minutes and then run over a set of cooling coils under cover and collected in a tank from which it is strained once more and bottled. From the time the milk is received at the dairy till it reaches the consumer it is not exposed to contamination of any kind.

At this dairy the cans are washed by revolving machinery and are sterilized with live steam. The milk bottles are treated the same way.



SECTION OF ICE CREAM MIXING ROOM, WHERE THE INGREDIENTS ARE PASTEURIZED AND RIPENED, PREPARATORY TO FREEZING



FREEZING ROOM: THE ICE CREAM MATERIALS FLOW BY GRAVITY FROM THE MIXING ROOM TO THE FREEZERS SHOWN IN THE CENTER BACKGROUND. AFTER FREEZING BY THE BRINE PROCESS IT IS STORED IN HARDENING ROOMS, THE DOORS TO WHICH ARE SHOWN AT THE LEFT.

The ice-cream plant is a modern one. All the ingredients of the ice-cream with the exception of the flavors are pasteurized. The same care is observed here as in the handling of the milk.

The only objectionable feature noted, that was in no way the fault of the owners, was that there were no screens on the windows. This was due to the fact that the contractor had not provided the proper type and new screens are on order and will be put on as soon as they arrive. When this feature is attended to the Millbrook Dairy will be a model of its kind.



PACKING ROOM: FROM THE HARDENING ROOMS THE ICE CREAM PASSES TO THIS ROOM WHERE IT IS PACKED IN TUBS FOR DELIVERY. SALT AND ICE ARE SUPPLIED BY CHUTES FROM STORE ROOMS ABOVE

The ice-cream plant is a modern one. All the
[illegible] of the ice-cream with the exception of the
[illegible] are pasteurized. The same care is observed here
as in the handling of the milk.

The only objectionable feature noted [illegible]
was the [illegible] of the bowls, and that [illegible]
by the cleaners. This can be [illegible] the manager
[illegible] be put on as soon as they arrive. When this feature
is [illegible] to the Millbrook Dairy will be a model of its
kind.

Report on Milk Analysis

By Dr. Jessie W. Fisher, City Bacteriologist.

Milk must show 3.25 per cent fat to be up to Legal Standard.

Bacteria below.....				10,000	per	c.c.	indicates	milk of	very good quality
Bacteria from	10,000	to	50,000	"	"	"	"	"	good "
" "	50,000	"	100,000	"	"	"	"	"	fair "
" "	100,000	"	500,000	"	"	"	"	"	unsatisfactory "
" "	500,000	"	1,000,000	"	"	"	"	"	bad "
" over			1,000,000	"	"	"	"	"	very bad "

When milk contains over 500,000 per c.c. it indicates that conditions are unsatisfactory and should be inspected. The milk is usually produced under unsanitary conditions, or is too warm or has been kept too long.

In reporting dirt by percentage an arbitrary scale is used in which 100% clean indicates no dirt. Milk drawn and shipped under clean conditions should not grade below 90%.

The General Grade is determined by combining the figures for bacteria, fat, refractometer, and dirt, 100 being a perfect score, in which the fat is 4.5% or above, the bacteria below 5000, the refractometer 37.5 or above and the cleanliness 100%.

"	over	1'000'000
"	"	500'000
"	"	200'000
"	"	100'000
"	"	50'000
Bestelle zum		10'000 fr
Bestelle gefen		10'000 Sch. o.c. Inhaber mit 10 Jahr Book

Name	Number of bacteria per c.c.	Fat %	Sp. Gr.	Cleanliness %	General Grade.
Valentine Zick	39,000	3.9	1029	90	87%
M. Shapiro	430,000	2.6	1031	95	67
W. B. Gordon	11,000	4.0	1028	80	90
Fred Clarke	40,000	3.3	1027	95	91
J. W. Stueck	220,000	3.5	1028	90	82
Park Lunch	450,000	4.4	1029	95	80
Palm Rest	56,000	3.9	1030	98	88
Nenilles	11,000	4.5	1031	85	90
Jake Rimmemear	75,000	3.6	1029	95	87
Clarendon Hotel	10,000	3.7	1030	98	95
A. E. Hakl	160,000	3.7	1031	90	82
Peisner's Drug	40,000	4.8	1030	90	90
Marwell & French	17,000	3.0	1027	98	89
H. B. Lunch	62,000	4.1	1030	95	88
Buell & Hatchley	111,000	2.8	1028	90	80
Pop Sheinden	23,000	3.8	1027	98	93
Fred White	40,000	3.6	1030	98	89
John Cronin	35,000	3.5	1029	98	89
J. W. Stueck (cream)		20%			
C. Wermerstrom	21,000	3.7	1028	90	90
Middlesex Hospital	71,000	3.3	1029	95	85
A. N. Pierson, Night	43,000	4.0	1031	85	87
Millbrook Past.	20,000	3.4	1028	90	88
Walter Roberts	54,000	3.2	1028	85	81
Myron Harris	180,000	3.3	1028	90	80
Robert Hubbard	77,000	3.4	1028	90	81
C. W. Kelsey	338,000	3.3	1030	95	78
E. C. Roberts	40,000	3.6	1030	90	83
A. N. Pierson, A. M.	30,000	3.6	1028	98	91
H. T. Kelsey	80,000	3.5	1028	90	83
Wilbur Harris	107,000	3.9	1028	98	81
A. Harris	440,000	3.4	1027	95	68
J. E. Daniels	77,000	3.3	1028	98	84
E. W. Hazen	78,000	4.3	1030	98	88
C. M. Bacon	90,000	3.2	1028	98	84
C. J. Hubbard	65,000	3.6	1030	98	88
E. W. Hazen (cream)		41%			

Index	Population	%	Area	Density	Founded
Valmeria City	87,000	3.4	[illegible]	1804	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1821	43
[illegible]	11,000	3.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.2	[illegible]	1847	41
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.3	[illegible]	1816	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1832	39
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1811	38
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1844	37
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1827	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1819	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1838	34
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1825	33
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1831	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1829	31
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1842	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1817	29
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1835	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1828	27
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1845	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1827	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1822	24
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1833	23
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1839	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1826	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1834	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1820	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1843	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1837	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1824	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1830	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1836	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1823	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1840	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1841	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1832	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1838	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1829	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1835	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1827	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1833	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1831	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1839	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1834	2
[illegible] (green)	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	1836	1

CHAPTER VII

SANITARY NUISANCES

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 74

Sidewalks to be cleared of Snow and Ice.

The owner or owners, occupant or occupants, corporation, or any person having the care of any building or lot of land bordering on any street, square, or public place, within the city, where there is a sidewalk graded or graded and paved, shall remove or cause to be removed, from said sidewalk any and all snow, sleet and ice, that can be removed, within the six hours of daylight immediately following the cessation of any fall of snow or accumulation of sleet or ice thereon, so that the passing upon such sidewalk shall not be obstructed, dangerous, or inconvenient, and every hour of neglect to remove snow and ice, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, after notice to do so from the street commissioner or by any policeman, shall constitute a separate offense.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 119

Certain Misdemeanors Injurious to Health.

The following acts shall be deemed misdemeanors, viz:

(1) The keeping, or maintaining, or using any privy in this city in such a manner as to be unwholesome or offensive to any person, or injurious to health, or offensive to the public.

(2) The keeping of swine in any sty or pen, or other place in this city by any person within five rods of any street or highway or within thirty rods of any dwelling house, store or shop other than his own, or in such manner as to become unwholesome or offensive to any persons.

(3) The casting of filth of any kind in or upon any street, sidewalk, highway, private way, green or park in this city.

(4) The casting or throwing of any butchers' offal or garbage, or any dead animal, or any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, directly into, or where it may get into any street, sewer, receiving basin or into any river, any standing or running water, or upon any ground or premises in the built-up portions of the city.

(5) The carrying of any pail or vessel of swill on or along any sidewalk in said city.

(6) The suffering of any dung, filth, manure, offal wash, dirty water, brine, or any rubbish to accumulate in any building,

yard, out-house or enclosure, so as to be offensive.

(7) The maintaining or using of any privy or necessary house now set up or that shall hereafter be set up, without having under it a vault made and sunk in the earth to the depth of six feet and of the length and width of said privy or such tight boxes as shall be approved by the city health officer, or unless the contents of said privy shall be carried off by such suitable drain as shall be approved by said health officer.

(8) The dressing or cleaning of fish in any public place in said city, except in such places as may be designated by the chief of police.

(9) The construction of, keeping, maintaining or using any privy, privy vault or cess-pool, on premises where connection can be made with public sewer.

(10) Permitting wash or dirty water to pass from yards or houses into the streets or to be thrown into the streets.

(11) The obstruction or altering the course of any stream or run of water in said city.

(12) Every person who shall do any of said acts, in this section of the ordinances defined as misdemeanors, or aid and assist therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 120

Certain Kinds of Business Prohibted and Regulated.

Any person who shall, without permission of the common council, build or set up, within the limits of this city, any kiln or furnace for burning or baking any stone or earthenware, or other pottery, brick or tile, or any distillery, or shall build, or assist in building any fire in any such kiln or furnace, or distillery, or shall engage in the manufacture or refining of kerosene or other oil, or set up and use any gas house or gas manufactory or erect or use any blacksmith shop, or any building for making or boiling varnish, or for boiling soap, or for rendering or storing green hides or skins, or for any similar purpose, or keep or suffer to be kept in any building or place in this city, any guano or other land fertilizer, or shall use any building or lot of ground for vinegar-yard, or shall engage in any business which shall be prejudicial to the public health, without such permission, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and further fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for every week the same shall be so used or continued.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 122

Slaughter Houses

Any person who shall, without permission of the common council, occupy or improve any building or other place in the city as a slaughter house or place to slaughter animals, or who shall neglect to wash and thoroughly cleanse such slaughter houses once each and every day the same shall be occupied, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each day said building or place shall be so used or remain uncleaned.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 123

Manure and Compost Nuisances

The keeping or allowing of any quantity of manure or compost within thirty feet of any street, highway, walk, or dwelling house, shall be demmed a misdemeanor; and any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and after conviction thereof, a further fine of two dollars for each day's neglect to remove the same after written notice to do so from the city health officer.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 124

Pollution of Streams Prohibited

No person or persons shall, within the limits of said city, discharge, deposit, or place in any river or stream in said city, any rubbish, stone, clam or oyster shells, bones, refuse, iron, oil or tar, or any other substance which may tend to obstruct or fill up the same; or leave or place any putrid fish, clams or oysters, or any animal or vegetable substance likely or liable to putrefy in or upon the shore or margin of said rivers or streams or in the waters thereof, or discharge or place in the same any acid or other obnoxious substance likely to kill fish; or drown any dog or cat, or other animal, therein, under a penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars for each and every offense. And it shall be the duty of the city health officer to report to the prosecuting attorney for prosecution all breaches of this ordinance that shall come to his knowledge.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 125

Lard, Rendering, etc.

All persons engaged in the business of boiling or rendering fat, lard, or animal matter, shall cause the scrap or residuum to be so dried or otherwise prepared as to effectually deprive such material of all offensive odors, and to preserve the same entirely inoffensive immediately after the removal thereof from the receptacles in which the rendering process may be conducted. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 126

Removal of Night-Soil

Any person who shall remove, or cause to be removed, without permission of the city health officer, the contents of any privy or necessary house, vault or box, except in the night season, and in tight box, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning, and between the first day of November and the first day of April, or shall deposit the contents of any privy, vault or box, within the limits of this city, or shall cause or allow any vehicle or night-soil cart to be within the limits of said city, except during the times and seasons mentioned in this section for the removal of night-soil, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 116

Removal of Night-Soil

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 127

Water Closets to be Provided

The owner of every building situated in the City of Middletown and occupied for a dwelling, for a store, or for offices, who shall not, within thirty days after notification so to do by the health officer of the City of Middletown, provide what are, in the opinion of said health officer, suitable and convenient water closet accomodations for the occupants of the same, shall be fined not to exceed twenty-five dollars for each week after the expiration of said thirty days' notice, that he shall neglect or refuse to provide such water closet accomodation.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 147

Water Closets to be Provided

The owner of every building situated in the City
if [illegible] and occupied for a dwelling, for a store, or
[illegible], who shall not, within thirty days after notifi-
cation so to do by the Health Officer of the City of Middle-
town, provide such by the opinion of said Health Officer,
sufficient and convenient water closet [illegible]
[illegible] for use, shall be [illegible]
fifty dollars for each week after the expiration of said thirty
days. [illegible] shall be [illegible]
[illegible] Closet [illegible].

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 128

Drainage and Plumbing Regulations

When the city health officer finds that the plumbing or drainage of any dwelling or habitation in this city is defective and dangerous to health or life, the owner or agent having the property in charge shall have placed, within a reasonable time, proper traps under any sink basin and other fixture, and shall have each soil-pipe carried through the roof, to such a height as the city health officer shall order, not less than two feet, and of undiminished size wherever practicable, and if this cannot be accomplished, said city health officer shall order such efficient ventilation and such repair of soil-pipes as shall in his judgment prevent pollution of the premises by sewer gas. The city health officer shall have authority to order the removal of the woodwork under any sink in any house and any woodwork enclosing plumbing pipes and fixtures. All drain and soil-pipes located within any building shall be of iron and of such thickness and so connected as the city health officer shall determine. Any person violating the provision of this ordinance shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars, and every week, after a reasonable time, of failure to comply with the order of the city health officer shall constitute a separate offense.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 129

Times for Cleaning Filthy Places.

All alleys, back yards, stables, privy-vaults, cess-pools and other filthy places shall be efficiently cleaned and disinfected at regular intervals as prescribed from time to time by the city health officer.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 142

Stagnant Water and Drain Nuisance

When any ground in this city shall be so situated that water shall become stagnant thereon, thereby endangering the public health, the same shall be deemed a nuisance, and may be abated by draining or filling up, or when a private drain is so located or constructed as to endanger public health, the same shall be deemed a nuisance and may be abated by repairing, relaying, or discontinuing and a new sewer connection made for property; and the common council may order the same to be done within such time as it shall think proper, notice of which shall be given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, at his or their place of abode. In case said order shall not be complied with within the time specified in said notice, said party or parties so neglecting shall be punished by a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, and a further fine of two dollars each day thereafter until such nuisance shall have been abated. And the committee on health and nuisance or any two of them, may cause said nuisance to be abated, and the costs of the same shall be assessed by said common council upon the person or persons so neglecting to comply with said order, and may be collected of said person or persons, by an action of debt or other proper action in name of the city provided that, if the common council shall deem it just and proper, they may order any portion of said expense to be paid out of the city treasury.

Ordinances of the City of Watertown

Section 14:

Stagnant Water and Drain Nuisance

When any ground in this city shall be so situated that
water shall become stagnant thereon, thereby endangering the
public health, the same shall be deemed a nuisance, and may be
abated by draining or filling up, or when a private drain is so
choked or constructed as to endanger public health, the same
shall be deemed a nuisance and may be abated by repairing, relaying,
or disinfecting and a new sewer connection made for property; and
the common council may order the same to be done within such time
as it shall think proper, notice of which shall be given to the

REPORT OF THE HEALTH AND NUISANCE COMMITTEE 1920

To His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Middletown:

The chief work of the Health and Nuisance committee for the year 1920 has been directed towards improving conditions in the city regarding the sale of milk and meat and all kinds of foodstuffs. With this in mind the committee early in the year, with the cooperation of the Middletown Press, commenced the publication of a monthly report of the tests made at the city laboratory at the Middlesex Hospital of all samples of milk collected by the milk inspector. The results of these tests could thus be seen by all consumers and there is no question but that it has helped to improve the quality of milk sold in this city, as the realization that the reprt on their milk was to be made public causes the milk dealers to be anxious to make a good showing.

A regular system of dairy inspections was also deemed advisable by the committee in connection with the work of the milk inspector, as it was realized that by this means the source of any trouble with the milk could be followed to its original source.

A total of 54 inspections of dairies supplying milk to the city have been made by the milk inspector. The reports made include the condition of the cows, and of the walls, floors, and ceilings of the stables, and the general cleanliness of the stables.

and utensils, as well as the methods of sterilization, the ventilation, and the distance of manure from the stable. Instructions were given to make changes where they were deemed necessary. The reports of these inspections are now made on cards, and are filed at the city clerk's office.

The committee likewise drafted an ordinance creating the office of instpector of meat and foodstuffs, which was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Council. Mayor Connery appointed Dr. E. M. Bitgood to the office. During the six months that the meat inspector has been at work, a total of 1336 animals were inspected. Of this number 13 carcasses of beef were condemned, as well as seven quarters of beef, two livers, three cattle, three veal, and three chickens. Tuberculosis was found in 56 sets of lungs. Seven cows were ordered into quarantine. It can be seen from this report that much diseased meat, which would otherwise have been sold to the people of Middletown, has been condemned, and in all probability much sickness prevented as a result. Only meat that has not been inspected by a federal officer is inspected. All meat inspected and passed is stamped by the inspector.

The committee has also had the matter of a public market under consideration and has taken it up with the Middlesex County Farm Bureau. We trust that the new committee will take some action as soon as the season opens.

Charles A. Anderson,

Henry C. Umba,

Sheldon S. Campbell.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH AND NUISANCE COMMITTEE 1921

To His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Middletown:

The work of this committee has been light this year. The wisdom of the adoption of the ordinance compelling inspection of all meat sold in the city is shown by the report of the meat and food inspector. A total of 2,040 inspections were made. Tuberculosis was found in 110 lungs, seven carcasses were condemned and one chicken. There were twelve cows and ten pigs placed in quarantine. Out of 228 cows tested, a total of 112 showed a reaction. The milk inspector visited 22 dairies supplying the city with milk during the year. The milk inspector's report has been published each month in the Middletown Press, and the committee desires to extend its thanks to the Press for this service rendered the public. The office of meat inspector has been more than self sustaining during the year, and a total of $1,154 in fees being collected. The committee recommends that the matter of establishing a public slaughter house be investigated during the coming year and some action taken.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles A. Anderson,

A. E. Holmes,

John A. Simons,

Committee on Health and Nuisance.

Sources of Odors:

As a whole Middletown is relatively free from sources of odors. However, there are several nuisances of this form to be mentioned.

In the first place the city dump in the southern part of the city is worthy of mention. All the refuse and garbage of the city is dumped here and allowed to dry out and then is occasionally turned over. In summer, when the wind is just right, the odor from this dump is wafted towards the Middlesex Hospital, and the residential portion of the city adjacent thereto.

The sewage disposal plant on Catherine Street is at present very distinctly a source of odor. At the time of inspection, there was a slight leak at this plant and the stench emanating therefrom was bitterly complained of by the inhabitants nearby. Arrangements have been made to correct this defect and no doubt it will cease to be a source of annoyance in the future.

In the City of Portland, across the Connecticut River from Middletown, there is a fertilizer plant which is the source of much annoyance when the wind is just right. At times the odor from the decomposing fish scraps, meat scraps, bones, etc., which are used at the factory, is absolutely nauseating. However, nothing but a legal tangle

Summary of Odors:

In the first place the city dump in the southern part of the city is worthy of mention. All the refuse and garbage of the city is dumped here and allowed to dry out before it is occasionally burned over. In summer, when the wind is just right, the odor from this dump is wafted to the Middlesex Hospital, and the residential portion of the city adjacent thereto.

The sewage disposal plant on Cathering Street is at present very distinctly a source of odor. At the time of investigation, there was a slight leak at this plant and the management therefrom was bitterly complained of by the inhabitants nearby. Arrangements have been made to correct this defect and no doubt it will cease to be a source of annoyance in the future.

In the City of Portland, across the Connecticut River from Middletown, there is a fertilizer plant which is the source of much annoyance when the wind is just right. At times the odor from the decomposing fish scraps, meat scraps, bones, etc., which are used at the factory, is decidedly unpleasant. However, nothing but a legal tangle

could prevent this, since it is outside the limits of Middletown.

Dust:

As a nuisance within the city limits, dust can hardly be considered. The streets are well paved, and the utmost care is taken of them by the street sweeping and washing system which is in vogue. The main street and several of the other more important streets are swept and watered twice daily throughout the dry season.

Rubbish and General Cleanliness. Empty Lots. Dumps:

Rubbish and garbage are collected together, consequently what has been said of the garbage is equally applicable here. Naturally enough, in the residential section of Middletown little rubbish is seen, but near the water-front it is found in abundance.

On the streets leading from Main Street to Water Street are found the markets and produce shops. Evidence of carelessness is noted in this vicinity by the condition of the gutters and alley-ways. From these sources comes much of the dirt which is cleaned up on Main Street.

Near the water-front are many vacant lots which are overgrown with weeds and abound with rubbish of all kinds. The authorities make an effort to keep these places as neat as possible. However, a more co-operative spirit must be developed among the merchants and the foreign-born elements before these places can be entirely done away with.

In the month of May each year a "Clean-Up Week" is held in an effort to promote civic pride and to put the township in order for the summer months. This is proving to be very beneficial since a marked improvement over the past is already noticeable by the residents of the city.

No criticism can be made of the residential section of Middletown since everything is in perfect order and the people take great pride in the appearance of their estates. On the contrary much work is yet needed to put the tenement and market district in order. To the author's mind there is no good reason why this, the water-front of the city, could not be made very neat and attractive.

Flies:

In Middletown flies are a distinct nuisance, due, no doubt, to the close proximity of the main dump to the heart of the city. This dump is fairly seething with flies

of all kinds during the summer months. It is small wonder that despite the most careful screening measures, restaurants, soda fountains and market places are fairly seething with them all the time.

It would take but little money and effort to eradicate this nuisance entirely. All that is needed is a public incinerator to take the place of open dumps.

Rats and Vermin:

Due to few fine breeding places furnished by the water-front and the dumps, rats seem to be content to remain there and do not infest the buildings of the town proper. No complaints as far as rats go could be elicited from the residents or market owners. Nevertheless, they are a potential nuisance and steps to prevent their invading the town should be taken now.

Stables and Manure:

Like all urban - suburban places, Middletown has its quota of stables. It is gratifying to note that they are well kept and that the manure is removed systematically

and thus fails to become a factor as a nuisance.

Mosquitoes:

In and about the town there are numerous mosquito breeding places. The dump at Sumner Creek as well as being the chief incubator for flies, also plays a big role in furnishing the surrounding countryside with its quota of mosquitoes. In mid-summer, when the water in the creek is low it is absolutely an ideal incubating place.

However, care has been taken in most places to oil the stagnant pools and prevent the spread of mosquitoes. That results have been obtained is evidenced by the marked decrease in malaria which was at one time very prevalent in this vicinity.



A mosquito-breeding place.

Smoke:

As a disturbing factor in the life of the community, smoke plays the least significant role. Except for a moderate amount coming from the industrial plants on the outskirts and a normal amount from the infrequent railroad trains, no smoke is in evidence.

Noise:

No unnecessary noise was found in Middletown. Although the Iron Foundries make a considerable din, it is quite impossible to control it without discontinuing the business.

The other factories are removed from the residential and commercial sections of the city and consequently disturb the peace to little or no extent. Barring a few noon hour whistles from the factories, a few toots from river boats and an occasional train whistle, there is little noise to disturb the countryside.

Piggeries:

No piggeries are permitted within the limits of the city. There are a few well kept ones in the outlying parts of the town. They in no way constitute a nuisance.

As a disturbing factor in the life of the community,
[illegible] play the least significant role. Except for a
[illegible] amount coming from the industrial plants on the
[illegible] and a normal amount from the infrequent railroad
[illegible], no smoke is in evidence.

CHAPTERS VIII & IX

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND HOUSING

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 134

Size of Sleeping Rooms

The occupying of any sleeping room in said city for the purpose of sleeping at night, in which there shall be more than one person for each 300 cubic feet of space is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall occupy any room contrary to the foregoing provision, or shall let or permit the same to be so occupied, shall be fined as hereinafter provided.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND HOUSING

From the list of industries mentioned in the introduction it is evident that Middletown has a large variety. Many of the factories are situated in the city, while others are out on the outskirts of the town.

Among the plants visited by the author were The Noiseless Typewriter Company, Fox Becker Granite Company, Goodyear Rubber Company, Forest City Laundry, Middletown Silver Company, and Pelton & King Printery. In every instance there was adequate sunshine and fresh air and comparative freedom from dust and chemical fumes.

The Noiseless Typewriter Company is a model of what a modern manufacturing plant should be. The lighting and ventilation is superb, in fact everything possible is done for the health and comfort of the employees.

For the most part the housing conditions of the city and town are above reproach with one exception, namely, that portion of the city which lies between the main street and the water-front. It is here that the majority of the foreign born population resides and here only does one find tenement houses.

Overcrowding and filth are all too apparent in this small section of the city. Although none of the tenements are over

three stories high with adequate circulation of air and sunshine between, there is inadequate room for so many inhabitants in such a small area.

The author inspected one of the worst looking of these houses. A family of ten people was found living in three rooms. The blinds were drawn, excluding the sunlight. There were no screens on the windows and flies abounded. Rubbish was in every corner of the hallways. Below, in a little two by four yard, there was a single tumbledown privy to serve the needs of the whole building. In the yard, which was filthy, ten small children played, with as many cats and twice as many chickens.

It would seem that this deplorable condition might be alleviated or entirely obviated by constructing in the place of these tumbledown wooden buildings apartment blocks of fireproof construction and simple design which would be adequate for the needs of these people and still not be prohibitive in price. This end of the city is the only outstanding blot on the escutcheon of Middletown. By improving it, the city beautiful could be closely approached.

Public Buildings. Ventilation, Fire-Escapes: -

The Grand Theatre was taken as a sample of public building. This theatre is equipped with a simple and effective ventilating

system consisting of a large blower fan driven by an electric motor with a rheostat attachment. Air is drawn in through the many exits of the theatre and blown out through this fan which is placed on the north wall of the theatre just below the gable of the roof. By means of the rheostat the speed of the blower can be regulated and temperature and freshness of the air with it.

The theatre is also equipped with modern fire-escapes adequate to handle the maximum number of patrons and complying with the laws.

CHAPTER X

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 130

Householders to report Contagious Diseases

Every householder in whose house any person shall be ill with any of the following diseases, to wit: Cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal fever, whooping cough, measles, pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption), or other contagious or infectious disease, except those of a venereal nature, shall report the same to the city health officer within twelve hours of the first appearance of such disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance.

ces of the City of Middletown

ARTICLE XIV

Communicable Diseases (Reports)

Every physician in Middletown who shall be
ill with any of the following diseases, to wit: Cholera, Yellow
fever, Spotted fever, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Typhoid fever,
Scarlet fever, Measles, Whooping cough, Anterior Poliomyelitis,
Typhus fever, Epidemic Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, Leprosy,
Bubonic plague or infectious disease, except those of a
venereal nature, shall report the same to the city health
officer within twelve hours of the first appearance of such
disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 131

Change of Residence from Infected Dwellings Regulated

Until permission has been received from the city health officer no clothing or other property that may have been exposed to the infection of cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, small-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, or scarlet fever, shall be removed from the house nor shall any occupant of any dwelling exposed to infection from said diseases change his residence without the consent of city health officer.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 132

Attendance at School Prohibited

No superintendent, principal, or teacher of any school, and no parent or guardian of any child attending school shall permit a child sick with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken pox, membranous croup, measles, whooping cough, mumps, consumption, sore throat, scalbes (itch), or child afflicted with lice, to attend school. Nor shall any child residing in any household in which such disease shall exist or any child afflicted with a rash or any eruption be allowed to attend school without a written permit from the city health officer.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 133

Traveling in Public Conveyances Prohibited

No person affected with small-pox, diphtheria, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or measles, shall attend any public meeting or assembly, or travel in any public conveyance.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 135

Warnings of Contagious Diseases to be Posted

Warning of the existence of diphtheria, membraneous croup, typhus fever, primary cases of measles, small-pox, or scarlet fever in any building shall be given to the public by placing in a place conspicuous to the public, on the outside near each common entrance to said building a placard giving the name of said disease.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 136

Quarantine

All cases of diphtheria, membraneous croup, typhus fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, and primary cases of measles, shall be quarantined in such manner as the city health officer may direct, and when any malignant or contagious disease shall exist in any house, the owner, occupant, or person in charge of said house shall carry out such quarantine and shall disinfect the premises at such times, and in such manner as the city health officer shall order. Clothing, furniture, school books, library books, etc., must not be removed from the quarantined premises until thoroughly disinfected, and no person shall enter or leave quarantined premises, unless permitted to do so by the city health officer.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 137

Disinfection

All necessary disinfection shall be done under the supervision of the city health officer.

Ordinances of the City of Middletown

Section 138

Convalescence or Death to be Reported

As soon as a patient who has been ill with a contagious disease is convalescent, the city health officer shall be notified by the attending physician, and in case of death, by the undertaker or person in charge of the body.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Reportable Diseases: -

All infectious diseases are reportable to the Health Officer, namely, measles, German measles, mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, meningitis, encephalitis, tuberculosis, influenza, typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, typhus fever, malaria, rabies, syphilis, gonorrhoea, plague, leprosy, glanders and actinomycosis. The reporting of the above diseases is not very well carried out. In the case of the social diseases it is done hardly at all.

Quarantine:

The Health Officer makes all inspections on reported cases of infectious diseases. No strict quarantine regulations are enforced unless in his opinion the person is a danger to the community. For the ordinary children's diseases the house is placarded and instructions are given the family as to the technique to use to prevent the spread in the house. Small pox is the only disease that is kept in strict quarantine.

Infectious diseases.

Inspection -

All infectious diseases are reportable to the Health Officer; smallpox, yellow fever, plague, cerebro spinal fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, typhus fever, malaria, rabies, anthrax, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles. The reporting of the above diseases is not very well carried out. In the case of the social diseases it is done hardly at all.

Quarantine.

The Health Officer makes all inspections on reported cases of infectious diseases. No strict quarantine regulations are enforced except in the epidemic the person is a danger to the community, for the Health Officer's interest is to have it removed and treatment be given the sick) as it is thought the virus is not in blood, the spread is the same,

Disinfection:

Up to the past few years houses were fumigated after infectious diseases with formaldehyde. Now, however, the Health Officer gets in the good graces of the people and explains the value of whitewashing, boiling, sunshine and fresh air. No fumigation is used today.

Control of Spread of Tuberculosis:

No special efforts are made to control the spread of tuberculosis. The cases are reported immediately to the State Health Department. Treatment is carried out at home or the patients are sent to sanatoria. There is no tuberculosis hospital in the town.

Machinery for Combating Epidemics:

No permanent machinery is maintained to combat epidemics. There is, however, a District Nursing Association of superb quality and an active Red Cross Association in the town which can be called into use on very short notice.

.

Venereal Diseases:

These diseases are supposed to be reported. It is unfortunately the case, however, that they are rather winked at by the local profession. On the other hand, the State Health Department conducts campaigns directed against them and sends around lecturers to the various communities. The State also supplies arsphenamine for the treatment of syphilis.

CHAPTER XI

SCHOOLS

TOWN SCHOOLS

The Town of Middletown has eight schools with a total of thirty rooms. Some of these school buildings are modern, but for the most part they are not equipped with modern toilets by reason of the fact that there are no sewage pipes nearby.

The lighting, ventilation, and heating equipment in all of the schoolhouses is adequate. There is also adequate playground around each schoolhouse. Improvements in equipment are made yearly and on the whole these schools are in very good shape from a sanitary standpoint.

The school system of the Town is separate and distinct from that of the City. The Town has its own school physician who examines the pupils physically and as to their eyes.

CITY SCHOOLS

The City schools are four in number including a high school to which the Town children also go. The buildings are modern and of stone or brick construction.

The Central School which we inspected is a large brick building. All the rooms are outside rooms and are well ventilated and lighted. The toilets are modern, but have no open seats for girls. The building is so arranged that one large corridor runs the whole length of it on each floor with the rooms on either side. There is no provision for cloak rooms, the children's clothes being



CENTRAL SCHOOL, COLLEGE STREET (REMODELED 1919)

hung on hooks on the walls of the corridor. Outside there is a fair sized school yard which is now inadequate for the needs of the pupils. At this school there has been erected a portable wooden building to take care of the overflow of pupils from the main building. This building is also well ventilated, heated, and lighted, and has adequate toilet facilities.

In the Central School there is a medical and dental clinic, where the school physician, the dentist, and the school nurse have their office. The following are reports of all three for the year ending in June 1921:

Report of school physician:

"Every child in the public school was given a physical examination which included an examination of the heart, lungs, and teeth. This work was done with the assistance of the school nurse and all defects were noted. As has been done in other years, cards were sent to parents and guardians wherever it was discovered that medical attention was needed with a request that the matter be attended to at once. The school nurse followed up these cases, particularly where parents or guardians showed indifference.

The importance of good physical condition to children of school age is well known and every effort has been made to make clear to the parents the necessity of attending to physical disabilities of the children.

I suggested a year or two ago that there be a law compelling parents whose children suffer from physical defects to

submit the matter to competent medical authority.

.....

About a year ago the Board of Education passed a resolution to the effect of recommending that all children who have not been vaccinated for ten years be so vaccinated before attending school. It is proposed to have the school nurse make inquiries as to whether this recommendation has been carried out and have the facts of vaccination or non-vaccination recorded.

The details of examinations follows.

Annual Physical Examination

Pupils examined	2,144
Pupils weighed and measured	2,144
Pupils having defective eyes	79
Pupils wearing glasses	132
Pupils having defective teeth	298
Tonsils	58
Adenoids	16
Impaired hearing	8
Cardiac trouble	10
Acne	30
Lame	14
Hare-lip	4
Cleft palate	2
Club foot	3
Nasal abstruction	5
Impediment of speech	10
Additional thumb on left hand	1
Absence of uvula	1
Double uvula	1
Goitre	2
Blepharitis	1
Fallen Arches	1
Nervousness	5
Anterior bowlegs	1
Deformity of left arm and shoulder	1
Curvature of spine	6

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Campbell, M.D.,
School Physician

REPORT OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

A special effort was made to have the children come to school clean, and in this the medical department was given assistance by Dr. T. P. Walsh.

Pediculosis	90
Impetigo	80
Ringworm	10
Mumps	3
Pneumonia	10
Diphtheria	1
Scarlet fever	2
Appendicitis	3
Broken arm	1
Broken leg	1
Sties	25
Dressing and treatments	300
Skin trouble	3
Homes visited	600

Sincerely yours,

Mary A. Bolan,
School Nurse.

REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC

Prophylaxis treatments	424
Oral hygiene talks	167
Oral hygiene reading lessons	55
Clean tooth posters	25
Oral hygiene songs	11
Tooth brush drills	6
Written lessons	2
Mouths examined	108

In addition to this, oral hygiene stories have been read to the children and samples of tooth paste have been fiven out to the second and third grade children.
In addition to the work in the regular day schools as above there was work done in the summer term at the Central School. This included prophylaxis cases and examinations of mouths.

Very truly,
Madeline W. Shipton

A concerted effort was made to have the children come to

SOME THINGS TO BE DONE IN THE FUTURE

There is the matter of new school accomodations which is very pressing. The portable buildings took care of a part of the demand, but undoubtedly contributed to an increased attendance as it is always the case that new school buildings attract pupils.

The State Board of Education will establish in Middletown a state trade school for which an appropriation was made by the legislature, This school will be under the control of the State but it will enable cooperative classes to be handled in connection with t he high schools and grades. It will be desirable that the citizens assist in financing the buildings required.

In a former report attention was called to the desirability of appointing a director of athletics and this need is as pressing as ever. With the opening of the playground and athletic field just south of the city limits, there will be more need than ever for directing athletic work with the boys. In addition, t he needs of the girls and young children generally should not be overlooked.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward B. Sellen,
Superintendent of Schools.

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS

Markets:

Markets, provision stores and soda fountains are inspected by a member of the Health and Nuisance Committee who receives $1,000 per annum for the office of Food and Meat Inspector, and $300 per annum for the office of Milk Inspector. On the whole the markets are very clean. No tuberculous or other diseased meat is offered for sale in Middletown.

Slaughter Houses:

There are no public slaughter houses in the town. Slaughtering is done privately. There is at present a movement on foot to establish a public slaughter house where all slaughtering will be done.

Barber Shops; Hotel kitchens and Restaurants:

These are inspected at irregular intervals by the Health Officer. A casual inspection by the author showed them to be run in a cleanly manner. The most objectionable feature found was the flies.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH LABORATORY

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

Report on Milk Analysis.

Samples received from ..... *Sent by* ..... *Collected at* .....

Date of Collection ..... *Received* ..... *Temperature* ..... *Iced* .....

Mark or Name	No. of Bacteria per c. c.	Fat per cent.	Refractometer	Per cent. Clean	General Grade

SEE OVER]

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH LABORATORY

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

Report on Milk Analysis.

Samples received from ..... *Sent by* ..... *Collected at* .....

Date of Collection ..... *Received* ..... *Temperature* ..... *Iced* .....

Mark or Name	No. of Bacteria per c. c.	Fat per cent.	Refractometer	Per cent. Clean	General Grade

SEE OVER]

Wassermann test. Interpretation of the results.

— The test is negative for syphilis.

± or + or + ± The reaction is slight, of doubtful significance

2 + Reaction partial.
3 + Reaction nearly complete.
4 + Reaction complete.

} These reactions indicate the presence of the disease.

Except in the secondary stage of the disease, a negative reaction does not exclude syphilis. In the primary stage, in the late stages, in congenial syphilis, and in cases under treatment negative results or only slight reactions are quite common. The ingestion of alcohol within 48 hours prior to the collection of the blood may interfere with the test.

In all doubtful cases, confirmatory specimens should be sent.

MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY, 28 CRESCENT STREET
TELEPHONE 280
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Middletown, Conn., ...

Dear Doctor:—

The specimen of blood received from you on .....

from .....

gives the following results by Wassermann test for syphilis.

For the interpretation of these results, see the other side of this card.

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D.
Director.

MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY, 28 CRESCENT STREET
TELEPHONE 280
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

DIRECTIONS. Take a very small drop of exudate on a clean glass rod, or wooden toothpick, and make a thin smear on each slide. Dry in air without heating.

CONORRHOEA

TO BE FILLED OUT AT LABORATORY

REC'D _____ REPORTED _____

RESULTS _____ EXAMINED BY _____

TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE PHYSICIAN

DATE OF TAKING SPECIMENS _____

FROM URETHRA _____ OR FROM _____

PATIENT'S NAME OR INITIALS _____ AGE _____

PATIENT'S ADDRESS _____ SEX _____

(OVER)

OCCUPATION _____ NATIONALITY _____

SINGLE _____ MARRIED _____ WIDOWED _____

DURATION OF DISEASE _____

HAVE PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS BEEN MADE? _____

IF SO, DATES _____ RESULTS _____

REMARKS _____

_____

PHYSICIAN'S NAME _____

PHYSICIAN'S ADDRESS _____

MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY, 28 CRESCENT STREET
TELEPHONE 280
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

DIRECTIONS. Cleanse and dry lobe of ear. Prick so blood comes readily. Touch end of one slide to strictly fresh drop and draw it across surface of other slide. Repeat process with other slide. Dry at room temperature. Take blood shortly before expected chill. *Never shortly after chill.*

MALARIA

TO BE FILLED OUT AT LABORATORY

REC'D _____ REPORTED _____

RESULTS _____ EXAMINED BY _____

TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE PHYSICIAN

DATE OF TAKING BLOOD _____ HOUR: _____ A. M. _____ P. M.

DATE OF LAST CHILL _____ HOUR: _____ A. M. _____ P. M.

WAS QUININE TAKEN BEFORE BLOOD WAS OBTAINED? _____

PATIENT'S NAME _____ AGE _____ SEX _____

PATIENT'S ADDRESS _____ COLOR _____

(OVER)

TIME RESIDED HERE _____ ABSENCES _____

OCCUPATION _____

HAS PATIENT HAD MALARIA BEFORE? _____ DATE _____

HOW FREQUENT ARE THE CHILLS NOW? _____

IS THE SPLEEN ENLARGED? _____

DURATION OF THE DISEASE _____

WHERE CONTRACTED _____

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS _____

REMARKS _____

PHYSICIAN'S NAME _____

PHYSICIAN'S ADDRESS _____

HEALTH OFFICER'S NAME _____

HEALTH OFFICER'S ADDRESS _____

DATES OF PREVIOUS WASSERMANN TESTS _____ _____ _____

RESULTS _____ _____ _____

RECENT TREATMENT

KIND _____

DATE DISCONTINUED _____

HAS PATIENT INGESTED ALCOHOL WITHIN 48 HOURS? _____

REMARKS _____

PHYSICIAN'S NAME _____

PHYSICIAN'S ADDRESS _____

MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

Laboratory, 28 Crescent Street
Telephone 280
Middletown, Conn.

SYPHILIS To Be Filled Out At Laboratory

REC'D _____ REPORTED _____

RESULTS _____ EXAMINED BY _____

To Be Filled Out By the Physician

DATE OF COLLECTING BLOOD _____ TIME _____

PATIENT'S NAME OR INITIALS _____ AGE _____ SEX _____

PATIENT'S ADDRESS _____ OCCUPATION _____

NATIONALITY _____ SINGLE _____ MARRIED _____ WIDOWED _____

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS _____

SYPHILIS ACQUIRED OR CONGENITAL _____ ACTIVE LESIONS _____

PRESENT STAGE PRIMARY _____ SECONDARY _____ TERTIARY _____

(Over)

SYMPTOMS (ERASE THOSE NOT OBSERVED)

FEVER, NOSEBLEED, ROSE SPOTS, DIARRHOEA, BLOODY STOOLS, DELIRIUM, TENDERNESS RIGHT ILIAC REGION, GURGLING, PALPABLE SPLEEN, BRONCHITIS, CHILLS, SWEATING.

TONGUE _____ TEMP. _____ PULSE _____ RESPIRATION _____

REMARKS _____

PHYSICIAN'S NAME _____

PHYSICIAN'S ADDRESS _____

HEALTH OFFICER'S NAME _____

HEALTH OFFICER'S ADDRESS _____

IS RESULT OF DIAGNOSIS TO BE SENT BY MAIL? _____

TELEPHONE _____ TELEGRAPH _____

TELEPHONE DIVISION _____ NUMBER _____

MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY, 28 CRESCENT STREET
TELEPHONE 280
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

TYPHOID

TO BE FILLED OUT AT LABORATORY

REC'D _____ REPORTED _____

WIDAL _____ EXAMINED BY _____

TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE PHYSICIAN

DATE OF TAKING BLOOD _____ HOUR: _____ A. M. _____ P. M.

PATIENT'S NAME _____ AGE _____ SEX _____

PATIENT'S ADDRESS _____

TIME RESIDENT HERE _____ ABSENCES _____

OCCUPATION _____

DURATION OF DISEASE _____ PROBABLE SOURCE OF INFECTION _____

HAS THE PATIENT HAD TYPHOID BEFORE? _____ WHEN? _____

HAS PATIENT PREVIOUSLY HAD TYPHOID VACCINE? _____ WHEN? _____

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS _____

(OVER)

Directions for Collecting Sputum

The bottle contains five per cent. carbolic acid which must not be thrown out.

Have the patient expectorate directly into the bottle.

The sputum discharged in the morning is to be preferred. Be sure it is coughed up and does not come simply from the mouth or throat.

Specimens sent in bottles other than those supplied by the laboratory, will not be examined, as the use of indiscriminate outfits makes the work somewhat dangerous to the examiner.

Specimens will not be examined if leaking from the bottle has occurred, or if the bottle has been filled more than half full.

Reports will not be forwarded unless the accompanying blank for particulars of case is filled out.

MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY, 28 CRESCENT STREET
TELEPHONE 280
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

TUBERCULOSIS

TO BE FILLED OUT AT LABORATORY

REC'D _____ REPORTED _____

RESULTS _____ EXAMINED BY _____

TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE PHYSICIAN

DATE OF COLLECTING SPUTUM _____ HOUR _____ A. M. _____ P. M.

PATIENT'S NAME _____ AGE _____ SEX _____

PATIENT'S ADDRESS _____ OCCUPATION _____

NATIONALITY _____ SINGLE _____ MARRIED _____ WIDOWED _____

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS _____

PHYSICIAN'S NAME _____

PHYSICIAN'S ADDRESS _____

HEALTH OFFICER'S NAME _____

HEALTH OFFICER'S ADDRESS _____

(OVER)

MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY, 28 CRESCENT STREET
TELEPHONE 280
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Middletown, Conn., ...

Dear Doctor:—

In the examination of the specimen received from you on .....

from .....

no gonococci were found.

Such a negative result in acute cases is fairly conclusive, if the smears were properly prepared. In chronic cases it is of only very limited value.

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D.,
DIRECTOR.

MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY, 28 CRESCENT STREET
TELEPHONE 280
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Middletown, Conn., ...

Dear Doctor:—

The examination of the specimen received from you on .....

from .....

shows micrococci having the appearance of being gonococci.

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D.,
DIRECTOR.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



MIDDLETOWN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D., DIRECTOR

LABORATORY, 28 CRESCENT STREET
TELEPHONE 280
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Middletown, Conn.,

Dear Doctor:—

A specimen of sputum sent by.....

Address

from

Address

shows the presence of tubercle bacilli.

JESSIE W. FISHER, M. D.,
DIRECTOR.

Diagnostic Laboratory:

A diagnostic laboratory is maintained by the city. The city bacteriologist does all the work of examining milk samples, and making diagnostic examinations. The bacteriologist receives a salary of $1,200 per annum and is allowed about $500 a year for the running expenses of the laboratory. Although this laboratory is run by the city, the physicians of the town have free access to it.

Institutions for Promotion of Health:

There are several charitable organizations in Middletown. Among the more important of these are the Social Service, the Red Cross, the Council of Catholic Women, the Day Nursery, and the Baby Hygiene Association. All of these institutions have a definite work to perform. From the results obtained their existence seems to be well warranted.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST

YEAR - 1921

To the Mayor and Common Council: -

Gentlemen: -

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Middletown Board of Health Laboratory for the year ending December 31, 1921.

The work of the department has progressed satisfactorily in every way.

During the year there were 2,468 examinations made, 734 more than in 1920 (1,732) and 1,812 more than in 1918 (606), showing the growing usefulness of the laboratory to the community.

There were 552 milk samples submitted, four less than in 1920 and 130 less than in 1919. For the most part the milk samples have averaged fairly good, 2.3% giving a general grade above 95%, and 61, or 11% had a bacterial count of below 10,000, while 128, or 23.1% were above 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

That the public has appreciated the publication of the milk reports is evidenced by frequent telephone calls for additional information in regard to same.

In May, at a conference of laboratory workers at the Connecticut State Laboratory in New Haven, we adopted the methods of the American Public Health Association for all milk examination, so that all laboratories in the State are now using identical technique.

Next to the general death rate, the prevalence of typhoid fever is accepted as an index of the effectiveness of preventive measures.

There were, during the year, only nine cases of typhoid fever (6 for town, 3 for city, corroborated by laboratory findings) out of sixty-three examinations.

Eighteen new cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed out of 126 suspected specimens submitted for examination.

That malaria, once so prevalent in this community, is almost as extinct as the Dodo, is evidenced by the 492 negative examinations of blood for the parasite of the disease.

For eight months of the year, the Wassermann reaction, so important in the diagnosis of syphilis, has been made with a total of 209 bloods examined, sixteen of which gave positive results. This best enables the physician to properly treat those cases of social diseases, which if left untreated result in serious invasion of nervous and vascular systems with much attending misery, unhappiness, loss of life and economic waste.

That all the people suffering from venereal disease do not consult a physician is well known, and those who do oftentimes fail to return for adequate treatment owing to expense and ignorance of the fact that treatment to be effective must be continued for at least two years, so that the above figures do not give an accurate idea of the prevalence of these diseases.

There were eighteen cases of gonorrhea or 17.3% of the 104 specimens examined. In all probability this is only a fractional part of the people infected, because many young men do not know the seriousness of the infection, consequently do not apply for treatment.

There have been 434 cultures examined for diphtheria, with 21 true cases (4.8%) and one death.

Recommendations.

That the Laboratory budget be increased $400.00 to cover additional expenses attendant on the increasing work and purchase of a refractometer for testing watered milk.

That facilities be provided for the collection of milk samples at least twice a month during the summer months from every producer supplying the Middletown market.

This might easily be accomplished by employing a properly instructed college student as an assistant to the milk inspector to collect samples during July, August, and September, leaving the milk inspector sufficient time for the more important work of inspecting dairies.

In closing, I wish to thank the Mayor, Mr. J. F. Connery, the Health Officer, Dr. T. P. Walsh, and the Milk Inspector, Dr. E. W. Bitgood, for their hearty coöperation.

The statistical report is appended.

Laboratory Report, January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.

Total examinations	2,468
First cultures examined (diphtheria)	434
" " showing diphtheria	21
Second and more cultures examined	324
" cultures showing diphtheria	123
Widal blood test for typhoid	63
Positive Widal blood test for typhoid	10
Widal blood test for para, A. & B	107
Blood culture for typhoid	1
Feces for typhoid	1
Positive blood culture for typhoid	1
Throat smears for Vincent's Angina	14
Positive smears for Vincent's	9

Tuberculosis:

Feces	3
Sputum examined for T. B	126
Sputum showing presence of T. B	22
Spinal fluid	1
Positive spinal fluid	1
Pleural fluid	1
Positive pleural fluid	1
Smear from gland, ankle and throat	3

Smears for gonorrhea	104
Positive smears for gonorrhea	33
Wassermann blood tests for syphilis	242
Positive Wassermanns	28
Milk specimens examined	552

Jessie W. Fisher.

CHAPTER XIII

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

(1) In place of the present Committees on Health and Health and Nuisance, the following organization is recommended: -

A Doctor of Medicine or Public Health to be Health Commissioner - full time man to run the Health Department.

A Food, Meat and Milk Inspector	- full time
A School Physician	- half time
A School Nurse	- full time
A Dental Hygienist	- full time
A Bacteriologist	- full time

This arrangement would unify the various scattered activities now functioning and in some cases overlapping. It would also provide a health officer who could devote his time solely to health problems, instead of a busy general practitioner as at present who tries to do the best he can with the public health in odd moments. Also this arrangement would give a central office for reporting of vital statistics. In fact, the whole public health administration would be centralized and better controlled.

(2) The author recommends compulsory vaccination in the schools of Middletown. At present only about 40 - 50% of the school children are protected. This would seem to be taking long hazards in a state where variola vera is not uncommon.

(3) In place of the foul smelling, fly breeding dumps which now exist, the author recommends the establishment of a public incinerator. This would not only be of advantage in curbing the fly nuisance, but it would also be a decided factor in beautifying the landscape.

(4) Measures should be taken to prevent ice from Pameacho Pond from being sold. On the banks of this pond draining into it are innumerable privies. It would seem to be beneficial to the public health if this source of infection were obviated.

(5) A public slaughter house would be a distinct benefit to the community. Rather than as at present having slaughtering done privately, the slaughtering and inspection could be done under control and would insure the best possible meat for the inhabitants of Middletown.

(6) Instead of the present system of keeping the vital statistics of city and town all mixed up together, the author recommends separate compilations until such time as the city and town are amalgamated.

(7) The author recommends that legislation be enacted to insure the prompt and accurate reporting of infectious and communicable diseases, including gonorrhoea and syphilis.

(8) The installation of the new type open toilet seats in the girls' toilets in all public schools and in the women's toilets in all public buildings should be effected as soon as possible.

(9) The author recommends Schick testing and immunization of all school children who are Schick positive against diphtheria.

(10) The author also recommends the confiscation of the property between Main and Water Streets where the overcrowded tenement district is. The present fire trap wooden buildings should be razed and new modern brick structures should be erected. This whole should be done in an effort to do away with overcrowding and also to beautify the city.

WA 670 qE25s 1923

30821360R

NLM 05142397 6

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE